

Ambitious European Space Program Faces Spending Decision

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

KOUROU, French Guiana — Western European nations are on the verge of making key decisions this fall that could set the course of their space enterprise well into the 21st century and give them increasing independence from the U.S. and Soviet programs.

The Europeans, restless to assume a larger role in space, will be deciding whether to undertake an ambitious expansion of their space programs costing more than \$30 billion over the next 15 years and leading to the development of more powerful rockets and their own space shuttle for flying astronauts.

The European space officials said the success of the Ariane-3 launching in French Guiana last week gave new momentum to efforts to set larger goals and create the capability for a wider range of scientific, commercial and manned ventures in space.

In their discussions, the space officials said their main selling points in trying to overcome the caution of some political leaders was to emphasize the need to push Western Europe to the forefront of high technology and more challenging space ventures.

"We feel very strongly that Europe should have autonomy in all fields of making use of space," said Reimar Lüst, director general of the European Space Agency.

Ministers of the 13 members of the European Space Agency are to meet Nov. 9 and 10 at the Hague to debate and vote on proposals to build the more powerful Ariane-5 rockets, produce their own major components for the U.S.-sponsored international space station and develop their own space shuttle, called Hermes. Engineers have spent the last two years studying the feasibility and costs of these endeavors.

If the decision is to proceed immediately, the first Ariane-5 would be launched in 1995; the first of the space-station components would be ready at about the same time

and European astronauts could be flying in Hermes in 1998.

It is not certain if the ministers will make a full commitment to all the programs, space officials and aerospace executives said. Several governments have expressed reservations over the long-term costs.

They know it will mean boosting their contributions to the European Space Agency, whose annual budget runs \$1.1 billion a year, as well as providing additional funds to participate in the new projects. The agency's annual spending is about one-eighth that of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and an even smaller percentage of the Soviet Union's estimated outlay on non-military programs.

The inducement for member nations to put money in agency projects is that the aerospace industry of a country is awarded contracts for hardware roughly in proportion to the financial contribution of its government to the project.

The recent action by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to kill increases in British space spending has caused considerable consternation among European space officials. Britain is the fourth-largest contributor to the space agency, after France, West Germany and Italy. Mr. Lüst said the Europeans would go ahead with an accelerated space program, with or without Britain.

The other members of the agency are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Finland is an associate member. At ministerial meetings, each country has a single vote.

The main thrust of the Western European program in the last decade has been the building and launching of expendable Ariane rockets. With the grounding of the U.S. space shuttle and subsequent turmoil at NASA, the Arianes now enjoy a near-monopoly in the West in launching commercial payloads, especially for their lucrative communications satellite business.

Operations and marketing of the rockets have been turned over to Arianespace, a private company in which the French space agency and French industry are the majority stockholders.

Support is strongest for development of the Ariane-5 heavy-lift launcher, officials said, because it would have more direct commercial applications and put Western Europe in a position to undertake in time other ambitious projects such as manned flight.

Ariane-5 would use cryogenic liquid propellants and two strap-on, solid-fuel boosters. The configuration would somewhat resemble the U.S. space shuttle rockets.

Ariane-5 would be able to carry 15,000 pounds (6,800 kilograms) of payload to stationary orbit, or 42,000 to a low earth orbit.

Joerg Feustel-Buechl, director of space transportation systems at the agency, said Ariane-5's power would be sufficient to haul larger satellites into orbit or deploy the Hermes reusable space shuttle, either with passengers or as an automated cargo carrier.

Hermes, which would look like a truncated U.S. space shuttle, would be 50 feet (15 meters) long and weigh 14 tons. It could carry three astronauts with three tons of cargo. And an ejectable cabin is being designed for launch emergencies.

France designed Hermes and is pressing other members of the European agency to endorse the project. In return for the support of West Germany and Italy, in particular, France has withdrawn its objections and agreed to back European participation in the U.S. space station, observers of the European program noted.

Columbus, the set of space-station components, comprises three elements: Building a \$2 billion laboratory module to be attached to the U.S. space station, deploying a free-flying experiments platform for the same complex and also putting an earth-survey platform in polar orbit.

NASA officials had counted on European participation to share the cost — now estimated to be at least \$18 billion for the U.S. hardware alone — and thus help win congressional backing.

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Many fighters did not seem to know why they were going or whom they were going to fight. Some said they relished the thought of combat, while others said they were "just fed up with Lebanon."

The Druze unit, led by Commander Jamal Hamad, is to be armed and equipped once it reaches Libya. "Maybe we will bring arms back with us," Commander Hamad said.

Another fighter said, "Death is the same everywhere, and maybe we will come back in boxes."

The recruiting drive began shortly after Mr. Jumblat returned from a trip to Libya in August. Each party center in the Druze mountains was asked to contribute 200 men. The Lebanese Communist Party also provided 200 fighters.

Militia sources said salaries promised to the fighters were \$1,000 a month for officers, \$700 for sergeants and \$500 for soldiers.

Commander Hamad said doctors, cooks and male nurses were also in his unit. One former university student, who said that all his applications for scholarships had been turned down, sighed, "I am more than desperate."

Palestinian guerrillas, also hard-pressed for cash, are offering to join the units going to Libya, Palestinian sources said.

The recent lull in large-scale battles that have absorbed thousands of Lebanese fighters over 12 years of war has made it difficult for them to earn a living. Because of economic ills and an annual inflation rate of 300 percent, many have gone to the Gulf and to Libya.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Kims Plan Campaign Decision Soon

SEOUL (AP) — Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, leaders of the South Korean opposition, agreed Monday to decide by the end of the month which of them would run for president.

The two Kims agreed in a meeting after a caucus of their Reformist Democratic Party to avoid a showdown vote and to hold a national convention in early October to nominate the party's candidate through compromise.

But aides said no progress was made on which of them would run for president. "It is our promise to the people that the opposition party will field a single candidate," Kim Dae Jung said. "There will be no case in which the candidate will be selected by a ballot showdown."

Angolan Leader in Paris to Seek Aid

PARIS (Reuters) — President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, with his country drained by 12 years of civil war, arrived Monday in France on a three-day mission seeking economic aid and possibly military help against U.S.-backed rebels.

Mr. dos Santos was met by the French interior minister, Charles Pasqua, on the first leg of a West European tour that will take him to Belgium, Italy and Portugal, Angola's former colonial ruler.

Burdened by the guerrilla war, drought and lower revenues for oil, its main export, Angola needs help to pull its economy out of recession. France is Angola's largest Western creditor and fourth biggest trading partner.

Hirohito to Have Intestinal Surgery

TOKYO (NYT) — Emperor Hirohito will undergo surgery Tuesday for a partly blocked intestine, the Imperial Household Agency said Monday. All imperial duties will be assigned for an indefinite period.

Crown Prince Akihito, 53, is only the third time that the emperor, 86, has ceded his duties during the 61 years of his reign, and the first time that he has turned them over indefinitely. The previous occasions were for fixed periods, when he traveled to Europe in 1971 and to the United States in 1975.

Akira Takagi, Hirohito's chief physician, said the emperor had blockage between the duodenum and the small intestine, the cause of which was not known. In response to a question, he said the possibility of a malignant tumor was "very slight in view of its location."

U.K. Tories Say Le Pen Is Unwelcome

LONDON (Reuters) — The Conservative Party told the French rightist politician Jean-Marie Le Pen on Monday that he would not be welcome at the annual Conservative conference in Blackpool next month.

Sir Alfred Sherman, a former adviser to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who invited Mr. Le Pen to address a "fringe" meeting in Blackpool at the time of the conference, said the meeting would go ahead despite the furor after Mr. Le Pen, a French presidential candidate, described the Nazi gas chambers as a detail in the history of World War II.

Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, unveiling the conference agenda, said British law allowed Mr. Le Pen freedom of speech. "We can't stop him being in Blackpool at the same time as the party conference," Mr. Tebbit said. "But the two events have nothing in common."

British Miners Start Overtime Ban

LONDON (Reuters) — Members of the National Union of Mineworkers began on Monday a refusal to work overtime, in their industrial action since the end of a yearlong strike in 1985.

British Coal said the overtime ban was expected to have little effect initially. The union leader, Arthur Scargill, said there was growing support among miners for tougher action to protest plans by the state-run British Coal to change the miners' 40-year-old disciplinary code.

"The first indications from the coalfields show mounting support for more intense overtime ban than the one decided on last Thursday," Mr. Scargill said. The union agreed initially to continue safety and maintenance work during overtime on Sundays. A ban on maintenance would seriously disrupt production.

Diet Votes to Cut Japan's Workweek

TOKYO (LAT) — The Diet, Japan's parliament, has taken a modest step toward eventual implementation of the 40-hour workweek for Japanese workers.

It voted last week to revise the Labor Standards Law to provide a principle for a workweek of no more than 46 hours beginning April 1. The revision specifies that the standard workweek will be shortened at a later time to 44 hours, and eventually to 40, the standard in most of the rest of the industrialized world.

It sets no specific times for those changes and authorizes the Labor Ministry to order them when it sees fit. Japan has been stung by criticism from abroad that its long working hours and short vacations give Japanese manufacturers an unfair trade advantage.

For the Record

A Zimbabwean government notice published Monday in Harare formally abolished parliamentary seats reserved exclusively for the white minority, ending nine decades of separate racial representation.

West German police delayed the departure of an Iran Air airplane for two and a half hours Monday until an Iranian reportedly held against will was allowed to get off, the West German police said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Belgian Air Controllers Walk Out

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — A surprise strike by Belgian air traffic controllers paralyzed the country's airports Monday night and international flights were canceled or re-routed, a spokeswoman at Brussels airport said.

The controllers unexpectedly walked out Monday afternoon to protest against the suspension of a colleague alleged to have misdirected two airliners of Belgium's national carrier, Sabena. The protest was expected to end later Monday night but could last until sometime Tuesday, airport sources said.

A tropical storm swept the Caribbean island of Barbados Monday morning with gale-force winds and heavy rain, then moved past the Vincent toward the open sea, forecasters said.

Trial of 90 Fundamentalists

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service
TUNIS — A trial of 90 Moslem fundamentalists is reaching its final stages, and Arab and Western diplomats fear that death sentences could rock northern Africa by creating several highly visible martyrs.

Jumblat to Send Druze Units to Help Libyans Against Chad

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

AYN ZHALTA, Lebanon — Walid Jumblat, leader of the Druze in Lebanon, is sending 800 of his militiamen to Libya to fight alongside Colonel Moammar Gadhafi's troops in their war with Chad over the Aouzou Strip. Mr. Jumblat said

he expected continued Libyan financial support in return.

Wearing Soviet-issue fatigues, packs and boots, the Druze fighters broke into song when Mr. Jumblat arrived on Sunday in this town southeast of Beirut on the eve of their departure.

The fighters pledged their "blood and soul" to Mr. Jumblat, then listened as he said that the time had come to "pay back our Libyan brothers for standing by us in our war against invaders."

Mr. Jumblat's Progressive Socialist Party and militia have received financial and military backing from Libya since the start of Lebanon's civil war in 1975.

"As you stood by us in our honorable war" against the Americans, the Christians and the Israelis, Mr.

Hole Suggests An Explosion On Titanic

The Associated Press

PARIS — An explosion may have played a part in the sinking of the luxury liner Titanic, organizers of a salvage operation said Monday.

Divers who spent six weeks this summer surveying the wreckage discovered a hole near the front of the ship, expedition officials said.

"The form of the metal, pushed out rather than in, indicated an explosion, perhaps from a coal fire," said Jacques Moutouppou, who is overseeing the preservation of artifacts retrieved by divers.

U.K. Tanker Reportedly Set Ablaze In the Gulf

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

LONDON — "Tea" missed Christopher Wheeler, a young British stockbroker. "I never touch it."

At Rudland & Stubbs, a bustling lunch spot for London's young, well-fixed lawyers, the general manager, Peter Tolani, was equally dismissive. Sure, a few patrons still order it, but coffee outsells tea tenfold at his restaurant, he said.

The irony of aversion is repeated again and again, testimony to the decline of that most British of pastimes — tea drinking.

The waning British thirst for tea is a long-term trend that began in the 1960s. But in the last decade alone, the volume of tea consumed in Britain has fallen more than 20 percent.

Britons still drink two cups of tea for every one of coffee, but that is down from six cups to one in 1966. And last year, the value of coffee sales surpassed tea in Britain for the first time, according to Mintel, a market research firm.

Tea's fading popularity is attributed to faster-paced living, a generation gap and a stodgy image.

Many people these days do not want to take the time to brew tea, and even fewer will interrupt their busy days for the leisurely ritual of afternoon tea, a 19th-century invention of Anna, seventh Duchess of Bedford, who decided that tea and cakes were the best antidote to a late afternoon "sinking feeling."

Volumes of marketing reports have confirmed what is obvious to many British parents

Drink of Distinction Takes Its Lumps

Stodgy Image Blamed for U.K.'s Waning Taste for Tea

with grown children: There is a generation gap in tastes for sipping.

Derek Cooper, 62, is a well-known British food writer and a confirmed tea drinker. But he admits that his two children, both in their 30s, prefer coffee.

"We're a graying bunch, we tea drinkers, I'm afraid," Mr. Cooper said.

To many young Britons, drinking tea apparently has a dated image, vaguely reminiscent of the "old England" stereotype that young people find irritating.

"Tea has an old-fashioned, dowdy image," conceded Lilyfd

philosopher" was given to "swallowing his tea in oceans."

At Dr. Johnson's old London hangout, the Chelsea Cheese, however, they serve no tea these days, only coffee.

Like everything, the demise in British tea drinking is a relative matter. Head for head, Britain is still a tea-sipping superpower.

The average Briton drinks more than 1,200 cups of tea a year. True, that is down from just over 2,000 cups a year in 1958 and more than 1,600 cups in 1976. But it is still nearly 10 times the per capita tea consumption in the United States and more than four times the tea drinking in the Soviet Union.

Although a preference for tea in the United States has risen slightly, about 4 percent, over the last 10 years, more than twice as many Americans still drink coffee regularly over tea.

The leading tea-drinking countries, besides Britain, are the Middle Eastern nations, China, Japan and Britain's former colonies.

The great exception to the post-colonial preference for tea was the United States, of course. In 1773, Britain, by an act of Parliament, retained its tax on tea to the Colonies, leading first to the Boston Tea Party and then, in part, to the American Revolution.

The big British tea companies insist that the worst of tea's decline is over.

They point hopefully to the increasing popularity of tea bags as a sign of the industry's response to consumer demand for a more convenient, faster-brewing cup of tea.

Lewis, executive director of the United Kingdom Tea Council, a trade group that seeks to spur tea sales. "It is unfortunately viewed as a down-market drink."

Long gone, it seems, are the days when tea was deemed the drink of distinction, inspiring G.K. Chesterton, the British writer, to proclaim: "Tea, although an Oriental, is a gentleman."

To Samuel Johnson, reputedly a 40-cup-a-day man, it was a lubricant of thought and speech. As his biographer, James Boswell, noted, the "old

'We're a graying bunch, we tea drinkers, I'm afraid.'

— Derek Cooper, British food writer



William T. Coleman Jr.

Bork Faulted For Views on Key Cases

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — William T. Coleman Jr., who was U.S. transportation secretary when Gerald R. Ford was president, urged Monday that the Senate turn down the nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court, arguing that Judge Bork had rejected the court's reasoning in landmark civil rights and personal liberty cases.

Mr. Coleman, a Republican who said he supported President Ronald Reagan's basic policies, told the Senate Judiciary Committee that Judge Bork had "repeatedly rejected the well-established line of Supreme Court decisions" that hold that the constitution protects against government invasion of personal liberty and privacy.

When Judge Bork was nominated for the U.S. Court of Appeals in 1982, Mr. Coleman heated an investigation by the American Bar Association into the judge's role in dismissing the Watergate special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, in 1973.

Mr. Coleman told the senators, "Included in the substantive liberty interests that Judge Bork would remove from constitutional protection is an individual's right to privacy, the right to be left alone."

He also objected to Judge Bork's stated view that several leading constitutional decisions protecting the rights of blacks were wrongly decided and had no basis in the constitution.

The committee, after hearing a record five days of testimony from Judge Bork, has turned to other individuals and groups, including many scheduled to testify in favor of the judge.

White House Opposes Proposal to Ban Discrimination Against AIDS Victims

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration announced Monday that it opposed a bill to ban discrimination against people infected with the AIDS virus.

At a congressional subcommittee hearing, Dr. Otis R. Bowen, secretary of health and human services, urged lawmakers in prepared testimony to "defer action on specific proposals for new substantive rights or new enforcement procedures" aimed at protecting people infected with the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Dr. Bowen acknowledged that people infected with the virus have suffered discrimination in employment, housing and school admissions. But he said states should be free to adopt or reject civil rights laws protecting such people according to local conditions.

Representative Henry A. Waxman, Democrat of California, who introduced the bill and presided over the hearing, said Sunday that the administration's position was contradictory.

"We have many decisions of public policy to the states, but this is an epidemic that requires national leadership," he said. "If we are going to have widespread testing, as I believe we will, it is important to establish ground rules for everyone everywhere."

If there are no national standards to guarantee the confidentiality of test results and to prohibit discrimination, he said, "we will drive the disease underground and make it harder to control."

Further, he said, "If we wait for every state to enact legislation, we will lose precious time." Mr. Waxman is chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee's Subcommittee on Health and the Environment.

Jeffrey Levi, executive director of the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force, expressed disappointment at the administration stand.

"Just as we learned in the 1960s that we couldn't leave it to the states to enact segregation laws, so the federal government needs to guarantee confidentiality and non-discrimination for people infected with the AIDS virus," he said.

The chief White House spokesman, Marilyn Fitzwater, asked Monday by The Associated Press about the administration position on the Waxman bill, said the White House opposed discrimination "but we do believe the states probably have pre-emptive responsibility in this area."

He added, "When you have a contagious disease there may be some special situation that would call for controls that need to be accounted for in the legislation."

Dr. Bowen said there was no need for a federal law guaranteeing the confidentiality of test results that indicate whether a person has been infected with the virus.

He acknowledged that people might decide not to be tested, and thus might not be given counseling and medical care, out of fear that the results would be disclosed. But he said, "Most states already have statutes pertaining to the confidentiality of public health information" and some are rewriting their laws to deal specifically with AIDS.

"We do not think that federal intervention is necessary, and are uncertain about what form that intervention would take," he said.

The bill would establish a civil penalty of up to \$2,000 for unauthorized disclosure of names and other information obtained through AIDS counseling and testing, and a similar penalty for discriminating against a person infected with the AIDS virus.

The bill says that no person may "discriminate against an otherwise qualified individual in employment, housing, public accommodations or governmental services solely by reason of the fact that such individual is, or is regarded as being, infected" with the AIDS virus.

A minority of people infected with the virus show symptoms of AIDS, and federal authorities are unsure what proportion of those infected will develop the disease.

Swiss Reports Ordered

Swiss doctors will be ordered starting Dec. 1 to report all cases of AIDS and infection by the virus, though patients will be guaranteed anonymity. Reuters reported from Bern.

The decision takes Switzerland further than many European countries, most of which, though requiring notification of actual cases of AIDS, do not report cases of infection with the virus.

Austrian Leader in Warsaw

Warsaw — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky of Austria arrived Monday for a four-day official visit that was viewed as underlining Austria's traditionally warm relations with Poland.

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REAGAN: Challenge to Kremlin

(Continued from Page 1)

of speech, the press and political activity and to hold elections.

The president made no mention of the Nicaraguan government's authorization of the reopening of the opposition newspaper La Prensa, which a White House spokesman, Marilyn Fitzwater, called "a good first step."

When Mr. Reagan was asked about it at a picture-taking session, he responded, "I hope that it is more than just show."

Mr. Reagan declared in his speech that freedom was a worldwide necessity.

"Freedom in Nicaragua or Angola or Afghanistan or Cambodia or Eastern Europe or South Africa or anywhere else on the globe is not just an internal matter," he said.

He quoted the words of the Soviet dissident Andrei D. Sakharov that "disarmament and international security are inconceivable without an open society" and the right to "travel and choose the country in which one wants to live."

Mr. Reagan said that he re-

mained committed to his agreement with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to seek a 50-percent reduction in strategic nuclear arms.

He also reiterated his intention to pursue a missile defense system through his Strategic Defense Initiative, saying that "SDI has greatly enhanced the prospects for real arms reduction."

Concluding his speech with an appeal for world peace, Mr. Reagan said: "I occasionally think how quickly our differences worldwide would vanish if we were facing an alien threat from outside this world. And yet, I ask you, is not an alien force already among us? What could be more alien to the universal aspirations of our peoples than war and the threat of war?"

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, who also addressed the session, called on the superpowers to eliminate strategic nuclear arms. He also said that the global economy was facing serious disparities between North and South, wide trade imbalances and instability in international finance.

South Africa Hopes to Sign Nuclear Pact

JOHANNESBURG — President Pieter W. Botha said Monday that his government hoped soon to sign a United Nations treaty designed to stop the spread of nuclear weapons.

He said Pretoria was prepared to begin negotiations with the nuclear powers on signing the 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty after refusing for years to join the accord.

"South Africa hopes that it will soon be able to sign the nonproliferation treaty," Mr. Botha said, "and has decided to open discussions with others to this end."

Mr. Botha, whose government has been suspected of secretly testing nuclear weapons, said in that such talks could depend on the outcome of a current meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

He said the government, which has refused to allow foreign inspection of nuclear facilities, was prepared to negotiate with the agency on the issue.

The most controversial South African nuclear facility is a uranium enrichment plant at Pelindaba.

In Vienna, delegates to the first day of the agency's general conference said Pretoria appeared to be trying to head off a Nigerian-led attempt to suspend it from the organization following unconfirmed reports that it was working on producing nuclear weapons.

The conference is scheduled to vote on ending South Africa's "rights and privileges" effectively meaning the country would be suspended.

More than 130 nations have signed the nonproliferation pact.

MANILA: Mood Darkens

(Continued from Page 1)

the government into declaring authoritarian rule.

Many analysts have suggested that following the Honasan-led coup attempt, the military has increased its power and leverage over the Aquino government. Last week, for example, at the insistence of the armed forces hierarchy, Mrs. Aquino fired her two closest advisers, whom the military considered leftist. The dismissal of the two cabinet aides was among the demands of the Honasan-led faction that staged the coup, but their grievances apparently have been picked up and articulated by the military leadership still nominally loyal to Mrs. Aquino.

On Monday, about 5,000 leftist demonstrators held a rally to protest what the organizers called the "increasing militarization" of the civilian government. The rally was planned in advance of Mr. Alejandro's staying, but his murder cast a pall of uncertainty over the protest meeting.

Many of the other prominent leftist leaders are expected to go underground following the slaying, and some analysts here expected more violence between extremists on the left and the right.

DANES: Women on the Warships

(Continued from Page 1)

to "enhance" employment opportunities for women in the services.

The armed forces had an additional reason to go along with the experiments. Like much of Western Europe, Denmark has had a declining birth rate that threatens the future recruitment pool for its largely volunteer military.

When the naval experiment began, newspaper advertisements for women recruits initially drew about 4,000 responses. That number was trimmed to 200 and, after physical and psychological tests — the same ones given to male recruits — about 80 women were accepted.

Males and females were given the same basic training, and the women were assigned along with men to mine layers and missile patrol boats, as well as the fisheries protection craft.

Pope's Message Loud and Clear

But Despite His Hard Line, U.S. 'Dialogues' Left a Mark

By Joseph Berger
New York Times Service
DETROIT — When Pope John Paul II visited the United States in 1979, he was a new face on the world stage and his charm seemed to attract more notice than his words.

When he returned to the United States earlier this month, his was one of the world's most familiar faces, and by the time he left Saturday it was his message that gripped the attention of the country's 52 million Roman Catholics.

Many American Catholics may not have liked what the pope had to say about dissent, birth control, divorce and other issues, but by the time the trip was over they had few doubts about where he stood.

That clear and orthodox enunciation of the church's teachings delivered on U.S. soil, papal aides said, may be the most significant legacy of the trip, reverberating through the church for years to come.

The pope's uncompromising statement that dissent was not compatible with being a good Catholic may force U.S. bishops and priests to strain harder and maneuver more agilely in dealing with a flock that does not accept many church teachings.

Soft-pedaling of those teachings should draw fire from conservatives. The pope's message could also blunt efforts to invite lapsed Catholics to "come home" and see how the church has changed.

The pope seemed to be saying that the church's teachings, at least, are what they always have been.

"The church is not a grocery store, where Catholics are free to take what they want or not," Archbishop Daniel E. Pilarczyk of Cincinnati said after the pope's tough address Wednesday in Los Angeles to about 300 U.S. bishops.

Reinforcing the orthodoxy of the church was a key purpose of the pope's visit. Joaquin Navarro-Valls, the chief Vatican spokesman,

labeled the trip a success from that point of view.

"On the first trip the focus was mainly on the person," he said. "Now the focus is mainly on the message."

In putting much of that message across in the form of "structured

NEWS ANALYSIS

dialogues," the Vatican seems to have opened a door that may be hard to close.

Church liberals who take the most optimistic view of the trip say a precedent has been set that the Vatican will find hard to reverse. At meetings after meeting, the pope heard Americans tell him what they thought, obliquely but with as much candor as the pope displayed.

They suggested that he reopen the question of celibacy for priests and consider a "co-disciplinarity" for women that bordered on ordination to the priesthood. And they asked him to appreciate dissent as something inherently American and not something to be squelched.

He rejected each suggestion, but Eugene Kennedy, a writer on Catholic affairs, noted that the pope did not cut off discussion.

"This was a whole new mode of the pope's relating to his people," Mr. Kennedy said. "In 1979, he lectured. Now people speak to him. That framework will be in place after the last confetti has been swept up."

The disappointing size of crowds in city after city may force the Vatican to rethink the concept and mechanics of papal odysseys. Like some television stars, the pope could be suffering from overexposure, particularly in countries whose media have followed the pope on his 36 trips outside Italy.

The value of some kinds of events may also be questioned. On Saturday, the pope spoke in central Detroit about social justice. Standing on a high-tech white altar sur-

rounded by a greenish-tinted bulletproof screen, he looked strangely remote. The image of a pope preaching from behind a bullet-proof screen seemed jarring, and the speech fell flat.

What impact the pope's almost 50 speeches will have on the attitudes of recalcitrant American Catholics is difficult to gauge, but even church leaders admit it is not likely to be great.

"No one from the pope on down suspected it would be," said Russell Shaw, a spokesman for the National Conference of Catholic Bishops. "We're dealing here with a situation that is very complex and long standing and it can't be changed quickly and easily."

Many bishops and priests have dealt with independent-minded Catholics with understanding and kindness. Some, for example, simply close their eyes to the fact that a communicant has divorced and remarried. They prefer to begin with the kernel of a person's religious life and build on that.

The pope said clearly, however, that those who divorce and remarry should not be admitted to communion, though he assured them of the church's love. Will priests have to begin asking more questions about the state of a person's conscience or risk seeming to be in defiance of the pope?

Priests may not change how they act, but the pope's message may now be harder to ignore, according to conservatives such as James Likoudis, executive vice president of Catholics United for the Faith.

The women's ordination movements and priests who ask for optional celibacy will certainly not be muffled as a result of the papal tour. But it is not too far-fetched to wonder whether they will continue to receive as much encouragement from moderate church leaders as they had been receiving.

One more important result of the trip was the image the U.S. church has of itself. Bishops, lay leaders



Pope John Paul II, lower left, addressing Canadian Indians before a large tepee.

and priests were able to talk to the head of their church and let him know they feel the Vatican sometimes speaks with too authoritarian a voice that does not give sufficient attention to the American experience on matters such as celibacy or women's rights.

The collective image was of a plucky people who need to speak their mind because they are passionate about the church and want to see it become as fine as it can be. Mr. Kennedy likened it to the courage of adult children talking to a parent whom they love but whom

they know they must confront if they are to maintain their own integrity. The fact that the parent let them talk, and listened, left behind a sense of a vibrancy that may gratify the church establishment and dissenters alike.

Senate Unit Says SDI Threatens Arms Accord

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee warned Sunday that it might delay the ratification of the emerging arms agreement with the Soviet Union if the Reagan administration holds to its interpretation of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty.

In a sharp rebuke to the administration, the committee issued a report assailing the administration's more permissive interpretation of the treaty.

The treaty restricts the testing and deployment of missile-defense systems. The administration's interpretation would allow expanded testing of the Strategic Defense Initiative space-defense system.

According to the report, "The administration's theory of treaty making, having cast a dark cloud over the Senate's consideration of all future treaties, could severely complicate and greatly prolong the committee's consideration of an INF treaty — and thereby jeopardize early ratification of that treaty."

INF refers to intermediate-range nuclear forces — the medium-range and shorter-range missiles. The United States and the Soviet Union announced Friday that they had agreed in principle to conclude a treaty banning such weapons.

The treaty is expected to be signed at a summit meeting this year.

The committee report holds that the Senate originally approved the ABM treaty on the understanding that it was restrictive, and that the administration's new interpretation is a challenge to the Senate's constitutional role in approving treaties.

The report was issued at a particularly sensitive time in the arms-control talks, as the United States and the Soviet Union have stressed the need to intensify their efforts to reduce long-range arms and deal

with the related issue of limits on anti-missile systems.

Last week, the Russians said they would not agree to deep cuts in long-range arms — those with a range beyond 3,400 miles (5,500 kilometers) — unless the administration accepted what the Soviet Union called the traditional interpretation of the ABM treaty or negotiated other limits on anti-missile testing.

The Reagan administration has said that it would observe the traditional interpretation for the time being, but it has reserved the right to act upon its more permissive interpretation.

The report by the Foreign Relations Committee was issued in conjunction with a decision by the committee to send to the full Senate for consideration a resolution sponsored by Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware.

The resolution, adopted by the committee in a vote along party lines, affirms the traditional interpretation of the ABM treaty.

The Senate has already approved a separate measure, sponsored by Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, that would prevent the administration from putting its interpretation into effect without the consent of Congress.

Mr. Nunn, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said Sunday that the matter of treaty interpretation was the principal obstacle to a possible agreement to reduce long-range arms.

"The ABM treaty is the key to unlocking" such an agreement, Mr. Nunn said.

The senator has repeatedly argued that the more restrictive interpretation held by previous administrations is the correct view. He has previously warned the administration that ratification of a treaty on medium-range and shorter-range missiles might be delayed unless the administration changes its position.

U.S. to Send New Arms To Afghans

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided to send the U.S.-armed insurgents in Afghanistan long-range mortars and mine-clearing equipment to help lay siege to Soviet and Afghan military bases.

The decision to send 120mm mortars and explosive cords to clear a path through minefields was made earlier in the summer, even before the failure of the latest round of peace talks in Geneva between Pakistan and the Kabul government, according to administration and other sources.

Representative Charles Wilson, a Democrat of Texas, a member of the House Intelligence Committee and a strong supporter of the Afghan resistance, confirmed the reports and predicted the mortars and mine-clearing equipment would arrive in Afghanistan "by the time snow falls" there, normally in October or November.

The decision reflects a general U.S. government assessment that the Soviet Union, while anxious to extricate its estimated 115,000 troops from Afghanistan, still has not made the hard decision to do so if it risks the defeat of the weak Afghan government by the rebels.

The Afghan insurgents have been pressing for the mortars and mine-clearing weapons so that they can begin laying siege more effectively to the eight major Soviet air bases and roughly 30 smaller Soviet or Afghan garrisons with air strips scattered around Afghanistan. The mortars have a longer range than those now in insurgent hands, and the mine-clearing equipment would allow the insurgents to penetrate isolated bases.

U.S. officials report no significant progress or even a hint of a Soviet decision to withdraw its troops.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Friday that he and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, had "the most thorough and searching discussion" they have ever had on the Afghan issue. But he said "there wasn't any movement on a time schedule."

A senior administration official said the Afghan issue was discussed for two hours and amounted to a review of the situation and "an assessment of what's happening there." But neither side changed its view, the official said.

Publisher Hails 'Victory' For Managua's Critics

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAGUA — Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, publisher of the banned Nicaraguan newspaper La Prensa, has called the Sandinist government's decision to allow the daily to reopen a triumph for the opposition.

"I think it is a great victory because now the opposition will have a medium to express itself," said Mrs. Chamorro, who resigned from her post in the government's junta in 1986 because of its policies.

The United States expressed skepticism Monday about the reopening of La Prensa, with President Ronald Reagan saying, "I hope that it is more than a show."

The temporary relaxation of controls, which can later be tightened, is not democratization, Mr. Reagan said, United Press International reported from Washington.

The U.S. State Department called on the leftist Sandinist government to take further steps to restore "full freedom for all media," such as the reopening of Radio Católica, the church-run station shut in January 1986.

Mrs. Chamorro said La Prensa would not be under restrictions when it opens Oct. 1 and would "work for national reconciliation, peace, total amnesty and for the return of all Nicaraguans who are in exile."

"We don't want the war; we want peace and tranquility," Mrs.

Chamorro said, referring to the U.S.-backed contra insurgency.

Before the Nicaraguan revolution, which overthrew the Somoza family dictatorship in 1979, La Prensa was critical of the Somoza regime.

After the Marxist-led Sandinists took office, La Prensa continued its criticism of the government.

The Sandinists passed strict censorship laws and then, on June 26, 1986, closed the paper.

The peace accord signed Aug. 7 by Central American leaders calls for amnesty in the region's civil wars, democratic reforms and freedom of the press.

Separately, President Oscar Arias Sanchez of Costa Rica said Monday that the Central American peace plan could be detailed by Mr. Reagan's effort to secure new financing for the contras, United Press International reported from Manhattan, Kansas.

Suspending U.S. aid to the rebels would help implement the accord, Mr. Arias said at a news conference before delivering a speech at Kansas State University.

"As long as Washington supports the contras, Washington will be isolated," he said. "No other country in Central America supports Washington on that. Now, without the contras, we have a chance to end the war." (AFP, UPI)

Germany, French Maneuver

Reverses
BONN — West Germany and France began their biggest joint maneuvers on Monday, deploying 75,000 troops, the West German Defense Ministry said.

Aimed at improving coordination between the two armies, the six-day maneuvers, called in German Kecker Sparz, or Cheeky Sparrow, are taking place near Ingolstadt in southwestern West Germany.

They involve 20,000 French rapid attack forces and 55,000 West German troops from the 2d German Army Corps.

President François Mitterrand of France and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany will watch

the exercises on Thursday and discuss increased military cooperation.

France and West Germany already have close military ties, and in June Chancellor Kohl proposed a joint French-German fighting unit to strengthen the bonds of cooperation between the two nations that have fought three wars in the past 117 years.

Fatal Shooting in Belfast

The Associated Press

BELFAST — A gunman killed a 22-year-old Roman Catholic man who was sitting in his car outside his Protestant girlfriend's home in north Belfast, police said Monday.

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OPINION

And in the Opposite Corner, A Senator Out of His Depth

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Anti-intellectualism is no longer the sole province of right-wing yahoos; it is now the refuge of the darling of the Charles River Gang.

Observe the way that Senator Ted Kennedy, beyond his depth at the Bork confirmation hearings, asks a question. He studies a paper, begins, seems to stumble and a few words into his first

If your impression of Senator Kennedy came from sound bites and confrontational bits of the network television news, you would be misled.

Mr. Kennedy is unable to function without a text prepared by his talented staff, because he cannot articulate his thoughts, or because his thoughts lack profundity. We all saw that dramatically demonstrated in his intellectual collapse during a 1980 Roger Mudd interview.

But you would not know that Mr. Kennedy remains the John Alden of American politics unless you watched his part of the hearings in its entirety. If, as most Americans tend to do, you took your impression from sound bites and confrontational bits of the network television news, you would be misled. Give Mr. Kennedy and the media manipulators on his staff credit: They know precisely how to turn a dramatic line or phrase that is guaranteed to make the evening news.

He is protected from having to think out loud. He makes short speeches containing a farrago of charges, concluding with a request for a rebuttal. When the Kennedy target — in this case a thoughtful, anti-activist judge being bespattered with charges of racism, sexism, hypocrisy and dishonesty — responds ad lib in detail and with some eloquence, the senator does not engage; it is not in his script. He says only, "To move on..."

witness pointed this out, the flustered inquisitor seemed to come apart. Senator Joseph Biden, the committee chairman, hastened to the rescue, asking additional questions until Mr. Kennedy could take it from the top of his script.

That was irony in the fire: There was Mr. Biden, his candidacy endangered for plagiarizing the speeches of others, bravely demonstrating his ability to extemporize intelligently — to save from embarrassment the brother of one of the men from whose speeches he borrowed.

Unlike Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Biden is not an overstuffed empty suit whose sound bite is worse than his bark. The Biden approach has been to espouse "marital privacy," as if that had come under attack. Judge Bork patiently explained that no danger existed to the marital bedroom in a nutty Connecticut case that some Yale professors succeeded in having the court strike down.

Surely Mr. Biden — who is no dummy, as his own news conference showed — fully comprehended the nominee's complex criticism of the judicial creation of new, undefined, unlegislated "rights" of privacy. But the senator chose to play to the cameras and cling to his defense of America's bedrooms,

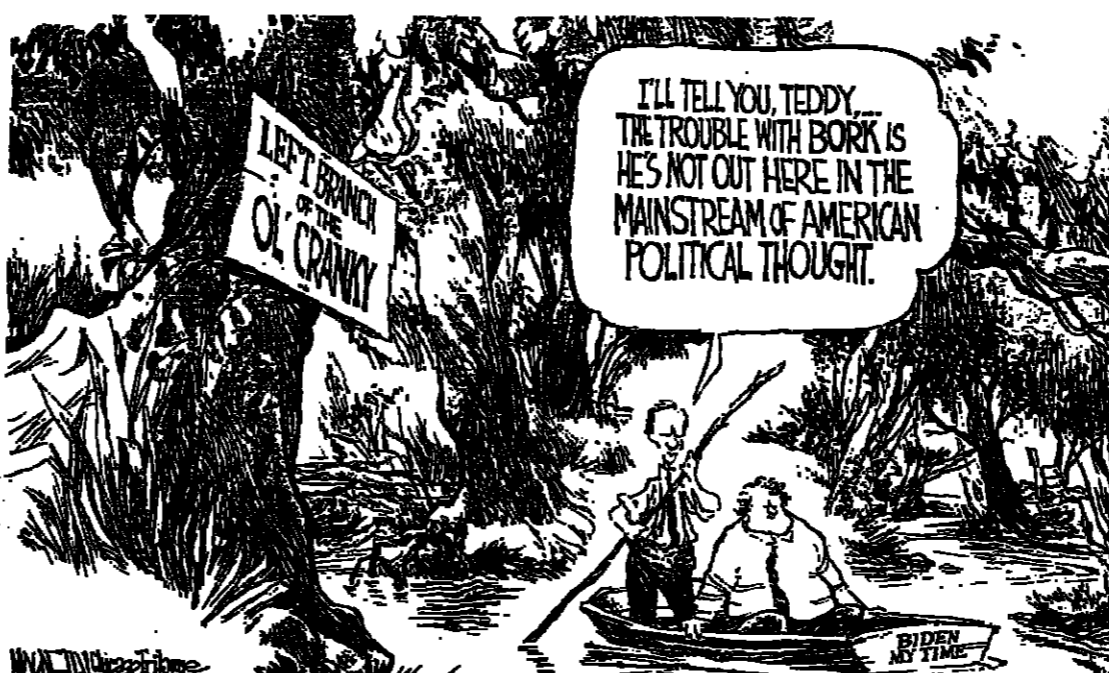
Bork: Questions of Philosophy, but Also of Character

Thank you for printing the views of A.M. Rosenthal and William Safire on the nomination of Judge Robert Bork to the U.S. Supreme Court. Mr. Rosenthal's opinion column, "Bork: Grounds For Stomach-Deep Doubt" (Sept. 16), is directed to Judge Bork's judicial philosophy. But Mr. Safire, in the tradition of his former boss, Richard Nixon, directs a venomous personal attack against those who oppose the nomination for "The Bork Witch-Hunt Turns Nutsier Still" (Sept. 15).

The American Bar Association minority that opposed Judge Bork are, in Mr. Safire's words, a "Gang of Four" engaged in a "witch-hunt" to "impugn (Judge Bork's) integrity"; Mr. Safire shockingly exposes one of the four as a civil rights activist. Such actions as theirs, he adds, are "clitish" and "undehanded."

Mr. Safire, like Mr. Nixon, does not accept the existence of minority opinions. They must be discredited and ground into the earth. If his friend, Judge Bork, shares that philosophy, I will be happy to make it a Gang of Five pinko commie sympathizers opposed to the nomination.

ELWOOD A. RICKLESS, London.



because he knows "privacy" has become the code synonym for abortion. Both the blatant Kennedy sound-biting and the restrained Biden demagoguery are, in different styles, anti-intellectual. Fortunately, not all questioners were staring decisively at the yahoos, demanding that Judge Bork promise to stick to precedent. In a display of the

Senate at work befitting the Constitution's bicentennial, Paul Simon, Robert Byrd and Arlen Specter used their own minds to joust with the nominee on great questions of judicial power. Nobody had to hand them little slips. Not so Senator Kennedy. By resolutely following his script calling for Judge Bork to be referred to as "Mr. Bork,

and by shrinking from mind-to-mind combat, Edward Kennedy revealed himself again to be one of T.S. Eliot's hollow men, gesture without motion. What a week. The nominee's depth of intellect and quality of personal integrity was defined by the shortcomings of the leader of the opposition to him. The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ment that speech urging a "violation of law" deserves no constitutional protection is equally divorced from the reality of American history. Martin Luther King Jr. urged Southern blacks to violate the unjust laws of segregation. They did, and they changed the country.

To put it gently, this statement is a classic example of disinformation. What Dr. King urged Southern blacks to do was to violate criminal trespass and other laws that were patently unconstitutional. If Mr. Lewis had done his homework, he would have found that every person who violated a law at Dr. King's urging was ultimately exonerated because in each case the law in question was held by the courts to be unconstitutional. It is one thing to advocate the violation of a criminal law simply because one disagrees with the law's content; it is quite another to advocate violation of a law because of a legitimate feeling (ultimately validated by the courts) that the law is unconstitutional.

By failing to make a distinction between these two types of advocacy of law violation, Mr. Lewis does a serious disservice to both Dr. King and Judge Bork. Sometimes a subtle half-truth can be more insidious than an outright lie.

BILL LUPS P. PERCY, Emeritus Professor of Law, Tulane University Law School, New Orleans.

Malaysia's Death Penalty

A Malaysian court's decision to condemn Lawrence Flythe Cohen to hang for drug trafficking and to sentence her son, Aaron Shelton, to life for possession of heroin (photo and story in Sept. 2 editions) is no less than a barbarous outrage of the most extreme proportions.

So-called "drug traffickers" have been executed by Malaysian authorities for possessing amounts of heroin that would barely support possession charges in many parts of the West. Western nations must denounce such severity and take measures to preclude this atrocity. Travelers should voice their disgust by refusing to visit such countries. I am not opposed to reasonable sanctions for the trafficking of narcotics, but I cannot but be outraged by this tragic and pointless slaughter.

PATRICK W. HUSTEAD, Venice.

Victims and Perpetrators

In "U.S. Reported to Plan a PLO Closure" (Sept. 16, second edition only), you quoted Representative Jack Kemp as describing the decision to close the Washington office of the Palestine Liberation Organization as a victory in the fight to end terror. On the same page you reported yet another killing by the Israeli Army of a Palestinian youth dur-

Messy Desk? Young Divinity And Science Both Approve

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The Divinity (a.k.a. Victoria Will) will soon be seven, which philosophers call the age of reason. Fat lot philosophers know about young girls. I have shared a desk with one for several years, and she and I are wrestling with the intellectual problem of desktop tidiness.

This is a problem, because some afternoons after school we now sit across from each other at a huge old (new to me) "partners desk" with drawers on each side. The top, on which an F-15 could land, can hold a lot of clutter. Father favors tidiness. Daughter finds clutter congenial. And it turns out she is correct: Science proves that it is rational to have a messy desk.

In Discover magazine last year, Hugh Kenner, a professor of English at Johns Hopkins University and a confessed devotee of chaos, wrote a spirited defense of the messy desk. Mr. Kenner considers tidiness not only evidence of an unattractive character ("clean-deskers measure their vermouth with an eyedropper"), but also a practice invalidated by the 80-20 rule, a.k.a. Zipf's Law.

Mr. Kenner says: Consider my desk. I take a reference book from a shelf and, knowing I will refer to it again soon, I leave it on my desk for now. Add these notes for the essay I'm writing — I turn them frequently so I'll leave them here for now. Soon the "for nows" accumulate, and so does the stuff.

For Mr. Kenner, a messy desk is a matter of principle, not sloth. The principle is: What you need now you are apt to need again, and again. That is why the paring knife is left on the kitchen counter and the nutmeg grater is not. The principle pops up all over the place, as in our use of words. Mr. Kenner says that we make more than 50 percent of our normal talk by recycling about 100 words.

Feel inarticulate? Cheer up. Shakespeare's works contain 29,066 different words, but 40 words make up 40 percent of the texts of his plays. James Joyce's "Ulysses" contains almost the same number of different words — 79,399 — but just 135 words make up half the text. We keep such words handy on our desktops, so to speak. They illustrate this principle: Most of every activity uses only a small fraction of available resources.

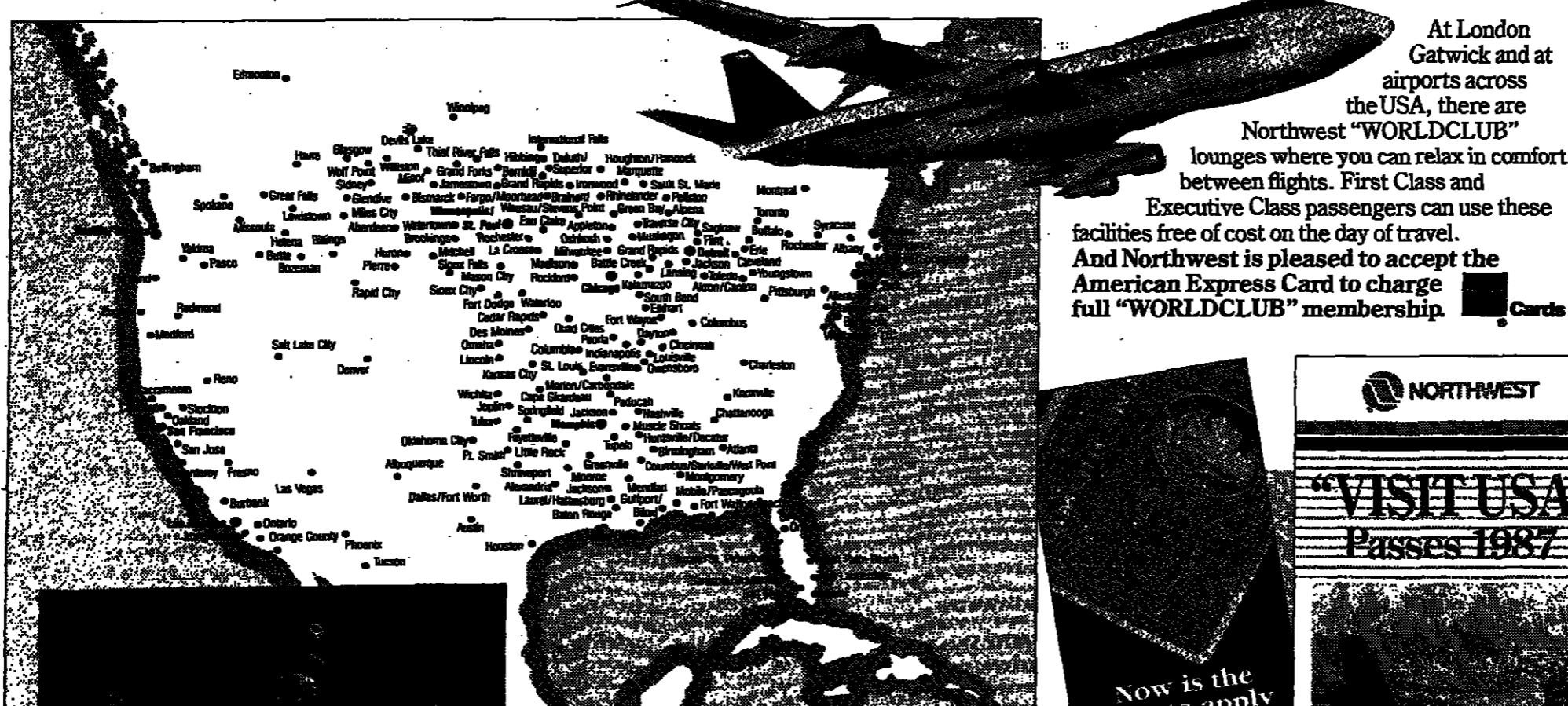
The common words, like paring knives, perform many functions. The rarely used words (Mr. Kenner's example: "colubritiform," meaning snake-shaped) can be defined in a few lines. But in the large Oxford English Dictionary, an all-purpose word like "set" requires an entry two-thirds the length of "Paradise Lost."

Like the clutter on a desk, such words are the ones we reach for frequently. The clutter on our desks is the stuff we strew there in accordance with (knowingly or not) "the principle of least effort." That was expounded in 1950 by George Zipf, a Harvard philologist. He established the rationality of the messy desk with this law: Frequency of use draws near to us the things that are frequently used, so some messes accumulate for good reasons.

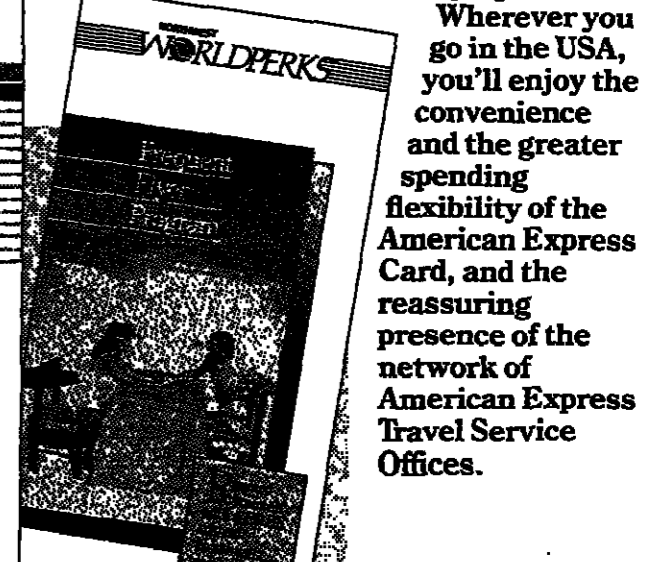
Mr. Kenner says that intelligent secretaries have long known that files in heavy use should not be refilled — that 80 percent of the action involves 20 percent of the files. But the 80-20 rule actually inconveniences clutterlovers because the 80-20 rule applies, in turn, to the active 20 percent. That is, if you keep 1,000 files, of which 200 bear most duty, then 20 percent of the 200 — just 40 files — get most of the use, as do 8 of those 40, and 2 of those 8. Two files make for a tidy desk. Victoria gets her way because her father thinks she is perfect in every way and is growing more so day by day. Unfortunately, Victoria consents only to one application of the 80-20 rule to her 175,000 Crayolas, stencils and other instruments of the serious business of being seven.

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ARTS / LEISURE

A True Seeker And Saxophonist

By Mike Zwercin
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — When Charles Lloyd was 10 years old he had this image of Bird as someone who could really fly through the air.

'shrine' at Graceland, people saying 'he was God for me,' is unreasonably garish. Because at the same time there's this rich musical heritage down there that somehow always gets ignored because of its pain.

His family was "Brahmin. My grandfather owned most of a county outside Memphis. He was all mixed up Irish, Cherokee and African. He instilled a sense of dignity into all of his children and every one of them to college. He never Uncle Tommed anybody."

Having developed "this funny interest in Bartók," Lloyd enrolled in the University of Southern California to study with the Bartók authority Halsey Stevens. This was 1956, Los Angeles was "another source spot."

His quartet with Jarrett and DeJohnette was the first jazz band to play the Fillmore auditorium and their triumph in Leningrad was chronicled in Time magazine. By 1969, however, he began to feel that "the music had reached such a high



Charles Lloyd: Wanted to dive deeper.

place there was nowhere else for it to go." He bought a beach house in Malibu in which to seek.

"Playing Frisbee on the beach with Larry Hagman and Peter Fonda was nice but you can't really call it spiritual purification. And I never felt a sense of mission to join that club. If you're a true seeker, something happens to your balance. The material world's pull is not where it used to be. After a taste of status or wealth or sensual pleasure, all of that begins to seem like a swindle. I wanted to dive deeper."

Full-time deep-diving, however, requires a helping hand from the material world. He sold the Malibu house — which had cost him \$120,000 — for \$750,000 and moved up the coast to Big Sur where he "sat on a mountain and pulled metaphorical weeds for most of the '70s."

Another Seeker, disguised as a hippy, became his "caretaker" after suggesting: "Let me help you get your trip together." He told Lloyd about Michel Pe-

truccianni, a 17-year-old French pianist with a rare bone disease.

Petruccianni is a big man in a small body. The bone disease which stunted his growth was a musical blessing. The fragile child was forced to invest his considerable energy totally in music. But it's more than practice.

Lloyd took him to be an omen: "When I saw and heard Michel, my life changed right there."

The British critic Brian Case called Lloyd's Petruccianni-induced return to the world of jazz "one of the events of the '80s."

South Korea showed fur coats over silk-kirted business suits, with two men pulling rickshaws following behind the smartly dressed women models.

Japan had flashy youthful clothes with short skirts, and Hong Kong emphasized sleek evening dresses in white or silver with feather trim.

Fashion Industry's Olympics

By Barbara Bright Reuters

PARIS — France, eager to hold onto its claim as the world's fashion mecca, staged a two-hour spectacular Saturday night that had as much in common with an Olympic Games opening as a fashion show.

On a 200-meter (about 650-foot) catwalk across the Trocadero fountains at the Palais de Chaillot, 900 models paraded clothing from five continents, accompanied by fireworks, laser beam special effects, dancers, camels, Cadillac convertibles and rickshaws.

The 20-million-franc (\$3.3-million) event, called the second International Fashion Festival, was organized by the French designer Daniel Hechter, with the support of the French fashion industry. Jacques Monodier, whose French Federation of High Fashion and Ready-to-Wear snubbed Hechter's first show two years ago, suggested the Olympics connection, pointing out that the clothes were grouped by country, just as in an Olympics opening parade.

Several thousand spectators watched the show from grandstands built on either side of the catwalk or standing under the Eiffel Tower across the Seine. The show's sponsors, who taped it for television, said they eventually expected 80 million viewers around the world.

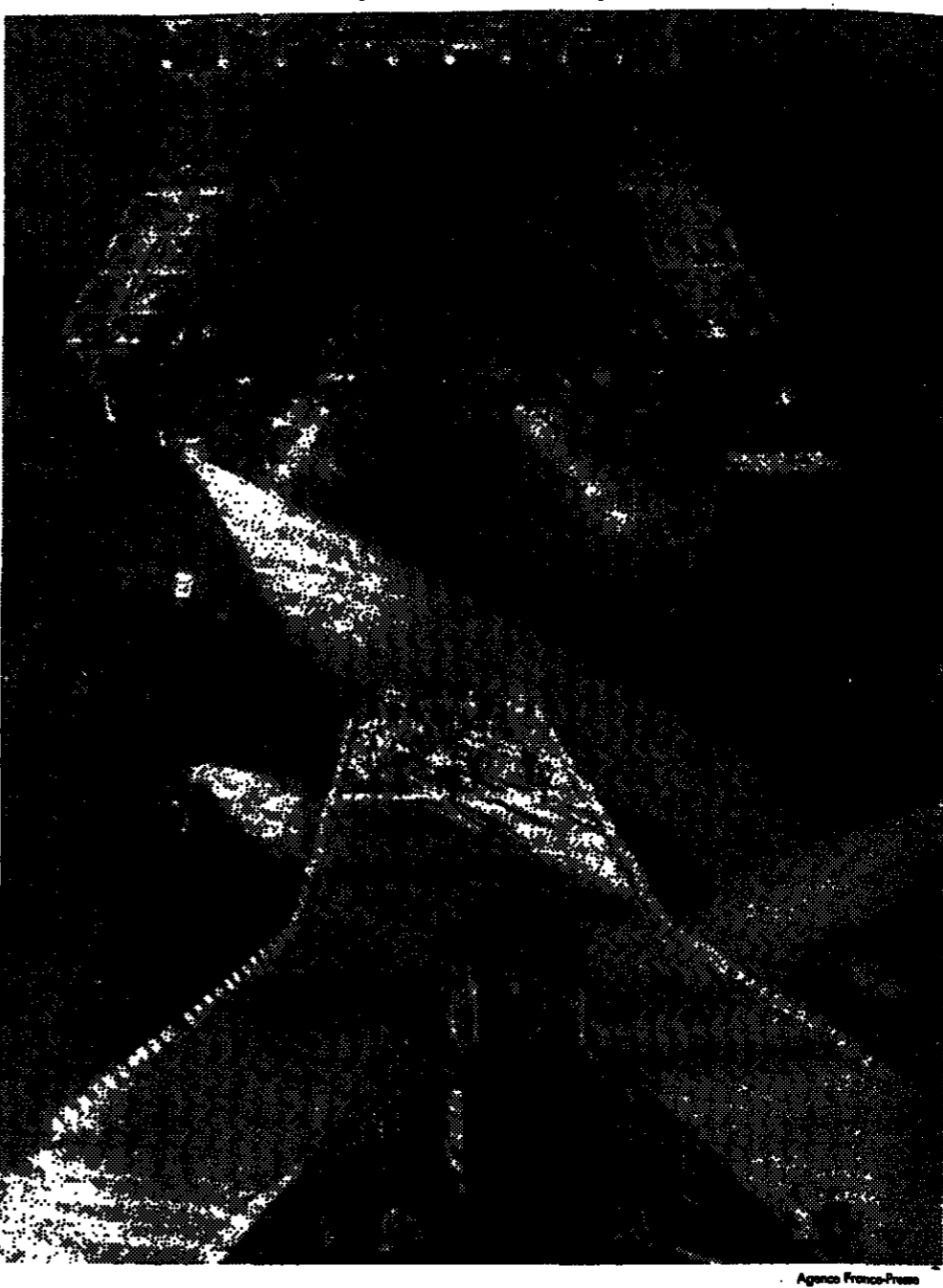
Senegal, Niger and Cameroun started the show in a swirl of blue, green, black and red robes, while desert scenes and a setting sun were flashed onto the a 40-meter inflatable screen stretched between the two wings of the Palais de Chaillot.

Then fireworks and camels announced Saudi Arabia, which showed glittery evening wear.

China, in what show officials said was its first international fashion appearance, presented red coats over black sheath dresses, worn with red stockings and shoes.

The United States introduced its ready-to-wear fashions with Elvis Presley music, wheeling the models up to the stage in fish-tailed Cadillac convertibles. A second group presented high fashion designs by Oscar de la Renta, Bill Blass, Donna Karan, Perry Ellis and Ralph Lauren, among others.

West German models, wearing loden green, red and beige, marched in military step, while those from Greece, clad in blue and white, stopped at the catwalk's



Models parade down the 200-meter runway at Trocadero.

mid-point to do a Greek dance and throw flowers to the audience.

The Soviet Union, another first-time participant for an international fashion event, showed red coats and capes.

Italy had a small contingent that included clothes from Romeo Gigli, Jenny, Enrico Coveri and Byblos. Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Australia and the Canadian province of Quebec also showed collections.

The third quarter of the extravaganza was devoted to French leather goods, furs, jewelry, and men's and women's ready-to-wear. The finale, with jets of water from the Trocadero fountains shooting alongside the catwalk, included high fashion gowns and evening wear from 19 top French designers.

At this point a clear distinction was made: The ready-to-wear models entered on an old Parisian platform bus, while haute couture rode in limousines.

New fall-winter collection ESCADA in Paris at special export prices Marie-Martine 8, Rue de Sèvres, Paris 6th. 50, Fbg. St. Honoré, Paris 8th.

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Algonquin Hotel Becomes Landmark

By Susan Heller Anderson New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Algonquin Hotel, where literary figures of the 1920s held court at the Round Table, has attained landmark status.

The Landmarks Preservation Commission voted unanimously last week to designate the famous establishment at 59 West 44th Street.

The Algonquin owes its new honor more to its history as the watering hole for writers and actors than to its architecture. Designed by Goldwyn Starck, it has a red brick Renaissance facade with three vertical rows of black, cast-iron windows.

"The Algonquin Hotel played a significant role in the literary history of the city," noted Gene A. Norman, the Landmarks Commission's chairman.

"It's such an honor," said Andrew Noble, the hotel's new general manager. "We're in excellent company."

The hotel is the fourth landmark on its block, the others being the New York Yacht Club, the Bar Association of the City of New York and the Harvard Club.

The hotel is owned by Caesar Park Hotels, a subsidiary of Aoki Corp. of Tokyo, which bought it in June. Since it opened in 1902, the 200-room hotel has had two other owners.

One, Frank Case, catered to the writers from the nearby New Yorker and other publications, enabling them to form the celebrated Round Table, which met there weekly in the Oak Room. Among its regulars were Robert Benchley, Harold Ross and Dorothy Parker.

The second owner, Ben Bodne, bought the hotel in 1946. He once said that he would sell it the day the hotel needed self-service elevators. He need not have worried. The same two creaky old elevators still work, although Harry Celentano, who ran one 40 years ago has graduated to the newsstand. In between, he was a bellhop for the likes of Harpo Marx.

"I checked Harpo in," Celentano recalled. "He had his harp in a big crate, and we had a tough time getting it into the elevator."

Guests would complain when Alan Jay Lerner and Frederick Loewe kept them up composing songs for their new musical, "My Fair Lady." "And Charles Laughton used to rehearse upstairs," Celentano said.

In more recent years, the hotel continued to percolate with writers, actors and even politicians.

DOONESBURY comic strip panels showing characters in a room.

Herald Tribune newspaper masthead and various news headlines.

The Inflight Newspaper is available on all Air France flights. As part of its inflight service, Air France distributes the International Herald Tribune to its passengers on all flights.

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Airport Architecture

Great Train Sheds Inspire Terminal

A high-tech tent pitched on an airfield.

By Paul Goldberger

CHICAGO — The process of getting people in and out of airplanes has generally been viewed as antithetical to the making of architecture...

They tend to subscribe to the view that efficiency is all passengers want, and that it is best provided by bleak, banal buildings...

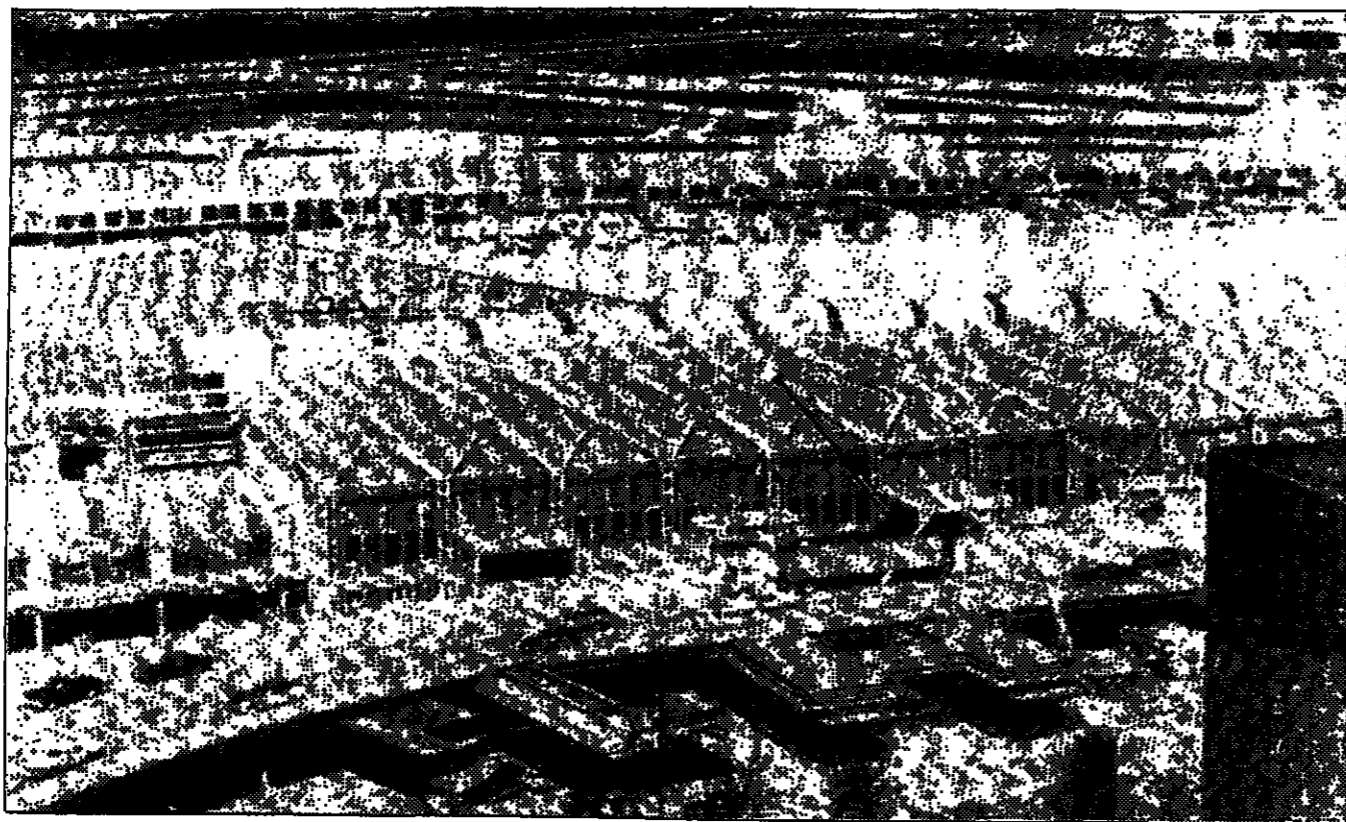
There have been a few attempts to do better — most notably, Eero Saarinen's designs for Dulles Airport in Washington and the TWA terminal at Kennedy Airport in New York...

Not so in Chicago, where United Airlines in August opened a \$300 million terminal at O'Hare Airport by the architectural firm of Murphy-Jahn...

Although the older sections of O'Hare, designed by Murphy-Jahn's predecessor firm, C.F. Murphy Associates, are actually less offensive architecturally than most airports...

That there could be a part of O'Hare actually worth liking is the first surprise to this new building. The second is the splendid sense of light, and of lightness, given how immense the new terminal is...

The building is a high-tech tent pitched on an airfield. It consists of three parts, all parallel to the airport's entry road...



United's new terminal in Chicago. A concourse, right, is barrel-vaulted with steel and glass.

—815 feet out into the airfield—connected to the first concourse by a spectacular underground tunnel.

The concourses are barrel-vaulted in shape, and it is in these two long, rounded forms, rather than in the front ticketing pavilion, that the structure soars.

Helmut Jahn, the architect in charge of the design, was clearly thinking of the great 19th-century structures of steel and glass here—the curving steel beams, supporting rounded walls and ceilings of both clear and geometrically patterned translucent glass...

The United building merges the airline's own functional system with Jahn's aesthetic and structural sensibility, and it is for the most part a happy combination.

The United terminal does not look back literally, of course. This is a building rich in the technological advances of our time, and its sleek appearance and layout assure that it could hardly be mistaken for anything old.

the high-tech aesthetic of today has always owed a debt to the train sheds of the 19th century, and that debt is acknowledged with particular grace in this building's exhilarating form.

The layout was dictated by airline officials, not by the architect, which is probably just as well. The last time the architect of an airport, with serious architectural ambitions was permitted to determine the whole plan of organization, the result was the cumbersome system of loading vehicles that Eero Saarinen created for Dulles.

The United building merges the airline's own functional system with Jahn's aesthetic and structural sensibility, and it is for the most part a happy combination.

According to the airline, the average walk to the gates in the new terminal is still shorter

than in the old, even though the majority of the gates are in the second concourse, which is set out in the airfield. But whether the walk is shorter or not, it is considerably more pleasant than at the old O'Hare.

The underground tunnel that connects the near and far concourses is not filled with advertising, as at some airports, or so dull that visitors who do not drop from fatigue are likely to drop from boredom.

This 800-foot passage is an almost Disneyesque experience in sensory inventiveness: a tunnel of sound and light. The walls are of panels of glass, set in undulating curves and lighted in the colors of the spectrum.

The lighted tubes of the sculpture dim and brighten as they pass under on moving sidewalks. It could all be excessive, and more than



a little silly; it is actually enormous fun and visually spectacular.

The terminal, which United calls the "Terminal for Tomorrow," is not without its flaws. The most publicized has been a problem of reflected glare from portions of the glass roof to the air controllers' tower...

There are some functional problems for travelers, too. The seating at each gate area,

which was designed by Murphy-Jahn for this building, is only moderately comfortable.

The seating was United's preference; another problem was Jahn's. The floors of all of the concourse areas except the gates themselves are covered in terrazzo, a material that, while handsome and durable, is hard indeed on the feet.

© The New York Times

It's a Buyer's Market for Frills, but Clogged Airports Are No Bargain

Continued from page 9

has plans to extend facilities for its Vista Club members to include awards and bonus points.

Car rental is another buyer's market in which firms like Hertz and Avis have turned to high tech in order to woo the business traveler.

You punch in the vehicle number, mileage and fuel gauge reading into the terminal and receive a detailed record of the transaction.

Hertz offers computerized driving instructions in eight languages at all major European airports and rents portable cellular phones to "business car" customers.

Many firms market a business package with unlimited mileage and no hidden extras. For example, Budget has a Business Traveler Program at most major cities in Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

gram with free rentals throughout Europe. Avis has a European Business Class (minimum one-day rental for "Group C" cars, such as a Ford Sierra and upward).

As with hotels, few seasoned travelers pay the walk-in rate when they rent a car. You should be able to get a discount of 15 percent to 30 percent; more, perhaps, as part of a corporate or fly-drive arrangement.

The travel market is so complex that a growing number of companies recognize the need for in-house professionals to help establish and monitor travel policy and monitor expenditure against budget.

data processing, representing about 10 percent of total cost.

(Business travel is big business. AMEX estimates it to be worth \$310 billion worldwide and \$24 billion in Europe. Air travel amounts to around 38 percent of the total.)

THE role of the travel agent has evolved over the last 10 years from that of a simple order-taker to professional consultant. Competition in the business travel market is so intense that agents woo corporate clients with cost-saving services and management information reports and routinely give rebates or kickbacks of 2 percent to 3 percent.

A good agent can save a client money by hunting through the bulk purchase of hotel rooms and airline tickets. He can search through the jungle of airline fare structures for the best deal, sometimes by manipulating anomalies in IATA rules or by exploiting promotional fares on a frequently traveled route.

An emerging issue is the domination of the travel service market by airline computerized reservations systems (CRS), which not only display airline schedules and fares but other services (railroads and ships, hotels and car rental firms).

CRSs are a powerful marketing tool and a major source of revenue for airlines that charge others a hefty fee for each ticket booked on its system.

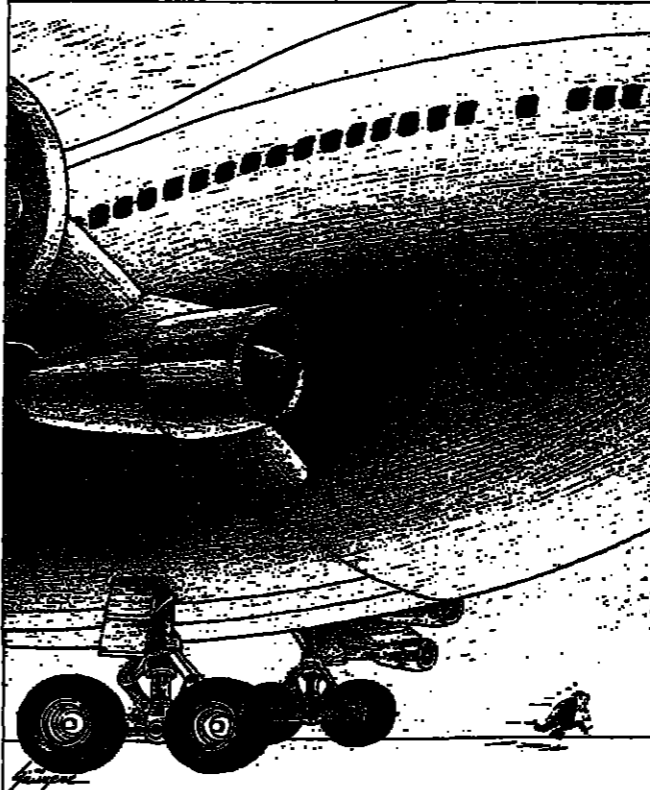
Battle is being joined between the giant U.S. CRS systems, such as American Airlines' SABRE and United's APOLLO, and recently formed consortia in Europe, AMADEUS (Air France, Lufthansa, Iberia and SAS) and GALILEO (British Airways, KLM and Swissair). SABRE and APOLLO collectively account for 75 percent to 80 percent of all ticket sales in the United States and are exclusively installed in about 70 percent of travel agents.

The question that the business traveler will have to consider is how much bias is built into these systems. How is he to know if the best choice of itinerary or fare is not shown? It all comes down to the issue of choice.

But the key issue is how much choice will the business traveler have to pick the best airline for the route he wants to travel at the best fare?

In Europe's tightly regulated skies, the state-dominated airlines have been competing with frills rather than price breaks. Business class originated about 10 years ago with the concomitant demise of first class on most short-haul routes (today, only Swissair, Lufthansa, Iberia and Austrian offer first class within Europe).

But in Europe, business class in most airlines is nothing more than



Jean Pierre Godeaux

a curtained-off section of an economy cabin (Air France is an honorable exception) with the same seat pitch and configuration.

But as forces finally gather in Europe for what may prove to be a watershed year in airline liberalization, independent airlines, such as British Midland, British Caledonian, Virgin Atlantic, Ryanair and some charter airlines, such as Air Europe, which is starting scheduled services, are leading a breakthrough to lower fares for business travelers.

Regional airlines, such as Switzerland's Crossair, are forging new business routes. Crossair, for example, offers an almost customized business service with frequent

lands, Belgium and West Germany in some cases.

They offer innovative fares with fewer or no restrictions to a wider choice of airports. For example, Virgin Atlantic flies a one-class daily service between Gatwick and Maastricht in the southeast of the Netherlands, a business route of its own with close links to Düsseldorf, Eindhoven and Cologne.

Regional airlines, such as Switzerland's Crossair, are forging new business routes. Crossair, for example, offers an almost customized business service with frequent

flights between small airports, such as Bern, Lugano and Strasbourg as well as to major airports like Brussels and Frankfurt.

Small, high-tech aircraft, from the 33-seat Saab-Fairchild turboprop to the 104-seat BAC 111-500 jet, serving small airports as well as large, will open new horizons of convenience and comfort for the business traveler. Let's leave the congested megaports to the tourists. Who knows, they might even improve.

AN EXCITING prospect is the opening on Oct. 26 of the London City Airport, which is a 20-minute taxi ride from the City and allows check-in times of about 10 minutes.

Services will be initially operated by Brymon Airways and Eurocity Express, with 44-seat Dash 7 turboprops with an executive-class configuration. There will be frequent daily flights to Paris, Amsterdam and Brussels. Brymon plans to fly to Frankfurt and Düsseldorf later this year.

"We believe we can cut an hour off the journey time to Paris from the center of London. Our passengers will be landing at Charles de Gaulle before they would take off from Heathrow or Gatwick," said Charles Smart, chairman of Brymon Airways.

Bankers could arrive on morning flights before their counterparts in the City have had time to furl their umbrellas. Both airlines predict that a maximum of 200 to 300 travelers will use the terminal at any one time.

The Stolport, as it is called for short take-off and landing airport, is a seminal idea that may have a cascade effect. Similar stolports may ultimately be built in Amsterdam, Paris and Zurich.

For my money, small is beautiful in business travel.

ROGER COLLIS writes the Frequent Traveler column for the International Herald Tribune.

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The Disease I... Being Beyond... Official Guide... New York... many hotels to... But only one... St. Regis Sheraton.

Health Advice ■ New Accommodation

The Disease Factor: Going Beyond Official Guidelines

By Ronald Katz

LONDON — If you are traveling to Pakistan from an "infected area," you have to present a cholera vaccination certificate to Pakistani officials on arrival. If you are headed for Senegal, you must be immunized against yellow fever unless you are under 12 months old.

This information can be gleaned from the booklet "Vaccination Certification Requirements and Health Advice for International Travel" that is put out by the World Health Organization (WHO). It gives a country-by-country rundown on the health documentation needed to cross borders.

But the WHO booklet and other government-sponsored advice sheets for travelers tend to be long on information about official health requirements and short on practical tips about how to keep from getting sick on trips.

"The official requirements have little to do with the health of the individual traveler," cautioned Dr. Richard Dawood. "They were set up to protect countries from imported diseases and not to protect you."

Dr. Dawood, a physician at London's University College Hospital, should know. His book, "Traveller's Health," now into its third printing, provides advice from 43 specialists on how to prevent and treat traveler's maladies ranging from blisters to viral hepatitis. The accent is on prevention.

"If you have to discuss treatment that's already a sign of failure," he said.

Dr. Dawood's quarrel with the travel health information doled out by public bodies is that it is simplistic and incomplete.

"The WHO operates by consensus and only reports what individual countries allow it to," Dr. Dawood noted. "Some countries are sensitive about reporting health problems—witness the underreporting of AIDS in east and central Africa, for example—while others don't have the manpower to fight diseases, much less to report them to the authorities."

He cited the example of India, which requires travelers entering the country to present cholera and yellow fever certificates in certain cases. "That's not enough," he said. "I would also recommend the typhoid and hepatitis B vaccines, and I could make a strong case for the rabies HDCSV vaccine, as well as for the vaccine against Japanese encephalitis if you're headed for rural areas."

His book contains an appendix estimating disease risks by geographical region, part of it culled from assessments made by doctors of tropical medicine in those regions. Some of the appraisals vary strongly with official recommendations. Before entering Colombia, for example, the WHO recom-

mends the perennial yellow fever vaccination if you are visiting certain areas and cautions against malarial risk in regions under 800 meters (2,616 feet) in altitude.

"Traveller's Health," by contrast, lists a high risk of typhoid, shigellosis, amoebiasis, dengue and hookworm in its assessment of risks in the same country.

Dr. Dawood conceded that a regional approach has its limitations. That is why his book gives more than advice about vaccinations, which attack only a limited part of the problem, and is more than a list of do's and don'ts.

"If you tell someone not to drink the water and to be careful what he eats, that's not good enough. You have to inform him how to purify water when he has nothing else to drink and to educate him about the fundamental principles of hygienic food preparation," Dr. Dawood insisted.

He recommends four drops of tincture of iodine solution per liter of water as an effective purifier and insists that the most important point to remember about food preparation is that you should not eat prepared food in certain countries unless you are sure it has been freshly cooked.

"The longer the food sits around, the more chance it has of picking up bacteria," he said, "particularly in hot, humid climates where bacteria multiplies rapidly."

Dr. Dawood's book assumes that the traveler will ultimately have to look after himself. That can be tough for the business traveler, who may travel at the last minute and leave little time for immunizations to take effect or who may assume that, because he is staying in a five-star hotel, he will be protected.

"Expensive hotels offer no absolute guarantee of safety from poor hygiene," said Dr. Dawood, who advises the doubtful traveler to check out the kitchen for flies and to take other precautions, such as carrying a sharp knife to eat fruit he has peeled himself.

One delicate problem for the business traveler is how to refuse food diplomatically if it is served to him by an important client and if he suspects that it has been carelessly prepared. Dr. Dawood advises not to relax standards of food hygiene under any circumstances.

But if you are boxed in, he has other tips. It is better to eat a small amount on an empty stomach than a large helping on a full stomach; your gastric acids do offer some protection. And if you are forced to eat a questionable salad, douse it liberally with vinegar or lemon juice.

As "Traveller's Health" takes you through the catalogue of diseases spread by food, drink, poor hygiene, human contact, insects and animal bites, you may conclude you would be better off staying at home.

"That's not at all the aim,"

A Survival Kit

Dr. Richard Dawood suggests that travelers heading for high-risk destinations should carry, at a minimum, the following items (generic names are listed first, trade names are in parentheses):

- **Anti-insect remedies.** For prevention: a chemical insect repellent containing deethyl tolmetamide (commonly known as "deet" or D.E.T.). For treatment: antihistamines such as terfenadine (Teldane, Triludan, or Seldane) to treat insect bites.

- **Anti-diarrheal agents.** For prevention: loperamide (Arrest, Imodium). For treatment: salt sachets to prevent dehydration.

- **Anti-malarial agents.** For prevention: depends on your destination and your medical history; travelers are advised to seek expert advice from malarial information services in their home countries. Some choices: chloroquine and/or proguanil (Paludrine). For treatment: quinine sulphate, 325mg tablets.

- **Travel sickness remedies.** Either cinnarizine (Sturgenon) or Transderm-Scop.

- **Sleeping Tablets.** Temazepam (Euhypnos, Normison, Restoril) in doses of 10mg.

- **Sunscreen lotion.** Either absorbent or reflective preparations will do, but travelers having sensitive skin should take along lotions with a sun protection factor (SPF) of at least 12.

- **Water Purifiers.** Tincture of iodine containing 2 percent iodine. It can also be used for treating cuts.

- **Medical supplies.** Stericaps and similar adhesive tapes for holding together edges of a clean gaping wound if medical care cannot be found.

Several spare needles and syringes in the event inoculations or transfusions are required in countries with suspect sterilization procedures. (These can also be used for dental anaesthetics.)

laughed Dr. Dawood, an avid traveler who has visited more than 60 countries. "It's to give you a commonsense approach to overcome the avoidable hazards that could spoil your trip."

But if you are still worried, the book even has a name for your anxiety: "parastiphsia," defined as "excessive worry about catching exotic or wormy diseases in the tropics."

"Traveller's Health" by Dr. Richard Dawood is published by Oxford University Press, 498 pages. Price £6.95 A U.S. version, entitled "How to Stay Healthy Abroad," will be published by Viking Press in January.

RONALD KATZ is a free-lance business journalist based in England.

All-Suite Hotels Move Into Australia

By Michael Richardson

MELBOURNE — Following a trend in the United States, hoteliers and property developers in Australia are paying increasing attention to the needs of travelers who make extended visits for business or pleasure, sometimes with families in tow.

In the United States, standard hotel expansion has slowed to about 7 percent a year, while construction of more spacious, self-contained accommodation is surging at a rate of 35 percent a year. Major American chains such as Hilton, Marriott and Sheraton have been diversifying into all-suite hotels. The world's largest hotel chain, Holiday Corp., has three all-suite groups as subsidiaries — Embassy Suites, Residence Inns and Hampton Inn.

In Australia, a number of entrepreneurs are convinced that there is a large niche to be filled in the travel trade by all-suite hotels and serviced apartments, studios and condominiums.

Robert M. Palmer, managing director of Melbourne-based Oakford Properties Pty. Ltd., said that many business travelers from within Australia and overseas, particularly those on extended stays, wanted accommodation that was "more like home than a hotel."

Oakford, with more than 200 serviced-apartments in Melbourne and nearly 50 in Sydney, has emerged as one of Australia's largest all-suite operators. Typical all-suites include a modern kitchen, a living room with an adjacent dining area, which business travelers can use as an office or for entertainment, and up to three bedrooms with bathrooms attached.

Becka Rowland-Buckley, her husband and young son were transferred from the United States to Melbourne and moved into self-contained accommodation to avoid the expense of a long-term stay in a standard hotel and the

They are 'more like home than a hotel'

strain of cramped quarters while they looked for a home.

"Unlike a hotel," said Mrs. Rowland-Buckley, "I found the apartment useful because I could cook our own meals and keep some normality in our family life." They stayed at an Oakford apartment for six weeks and for 135 Australian dollars (\$99) a day had two bedrooms, two bathrooms, a living room, dining room, kitchen and separate laundry.

Expansion for Oakford and other companies in the same field has been rapid in the past few years. A recent report on serviced apartments by Horwath & Horwath, an international management consultant group, found that, in Melbourne, 15 out of 16 properties surveyed had opened their doors in the past four years.

In Sydney, the report said, the serviced-apartment segment of the accommodation industry "currently is the major source of demand." All-suite units presently account for about 3 percent of Australia's hotel sector, but their share is growing fast.

Mr. Palmer said part of the appeal of this type of accommodation was that a two-bedroom luxury apartment cost about the same as a standard hotel bedroom with bathroom, and only half the cost of a standard hotel suite.

Oakford prides itself on the elegance of the furnishing and fabrics in its apartments, many of which have access to gardens, tennis courts and swimming pools.

In Brisbane, Greg Holmes, general manager of Pradella Services Pty. Ltd., another all-suite operator, commented: "We're offering people a lot more for a lot less."

All-suite owners can provide more room at relatively lower cost compared to standard hotels because their overheads are substantially less. Hotels in Australia, a high-wage country, find that profits are pared by labor costs, particularly for large restaurant, bar and cleaning staffs.

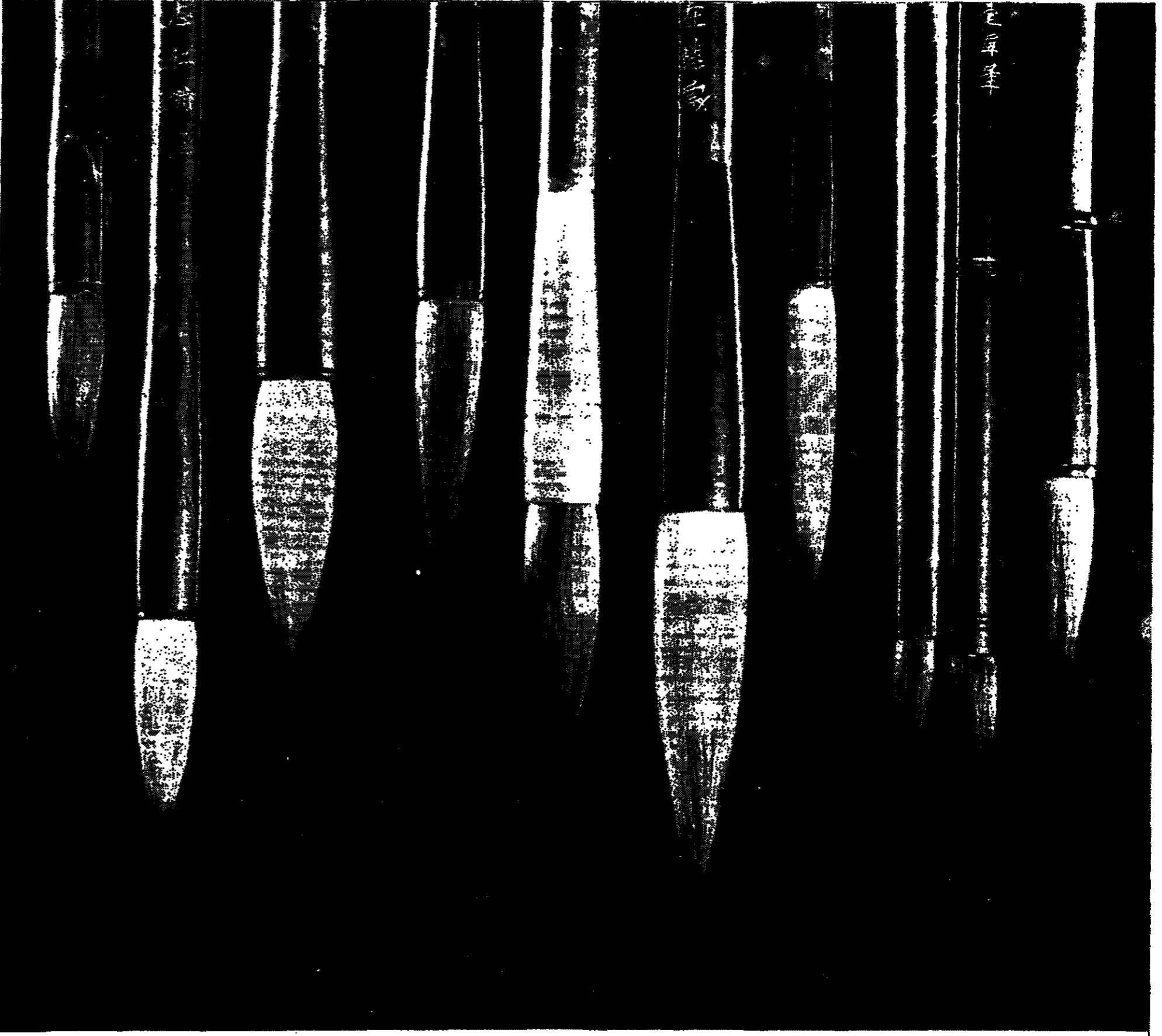
Mr. Holmes said that about 70 percent of his business came from corporate clients. Mr. Palmer said that 90 percent of Oakford's guests were business travelers.

Oakford, a privately owned venture, wants to raise money for expansion by floating shares on the Australian Stock Exchange in November and by attracting Japanese, U.S. and local venture capital. Mr. Palmer said Oakford planned to have more than 2,000 all-suite units in hotels and smaller apartment buildings in major cities in Australia and New Zealand by 1990.

Its present units are on the fringe, or close to, the Melbourne and Sydney business districts. The company plans to begin construction later this year of an all-suite hotel in the heart of Melbourne with facilities designed especially for corporate travelers.

The 12-story hotel will have 125 suites, each with between one and three bedrooms. There will be a club for visiting Japanese businessmen, with a Japanese restaurant and bar. The building will also have offices, business and convention facilities, a Western restaurant and a "New York delicatessen" providing either take-away food or groceries for long-staying guests who wish to cater for themselves.

MICHAEL RICHARDSON is the Southeast Asian correspondent for the International Herald Tribune and is based in Singapore.



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Unwritten Rules

Putting a Good Face on Asia Tipping

The tip is a favor often hoped for, but almost never demanded.

By Ilsa Sharp

SINGAPORE—When in doubt, tip. Even in Asia. It's often a matter of "face." On the receiving side, tips no longer provoke effusions of gratitude. On the contrary, they are received with consummate cool.

With the exception of Japan, China and, to some extent, Singapore, tipping is an established practice in Asia today, albeit not quite as deeply entrenched as in the West. In very few places, however, are hands held out. The tip is a favor hoped for, sometimes expected, but almost never demanded.

Perhaps only in India is tipping virtually de rigueur, but travelers say the first-class service simply returns the compliment.

The unwritten rules in Asia are much like those anywhere else. If you are a foreigner, more so if you are a Westerner and still more so if you are at a Western-style establishment, you should probably tip. And this despite a built-in 10 percent or 15 percent service charge and government tax.

You should also tip servants if you stay in a private home.

Tipping began with the regional tourism boom in the early 1970s. Foreign visitors brought their tipping habits with them.

In Japan, tipping is still culturally disdained and considered offensive, although

in some Japanese establishments, standardized tipping rates are posted.

"We act out of courtesy, not with money in mind. It is insulting to suggest otherwise," explained a well-traveled Japanese based in Singapore.

In China, the tales of bellhops chasing after guests to return attempted tips died out after the Cultural Revolution in the early 1970s.

"It's got so you kind of can't find the waiters any more if you don't tip," said a regular traveler to China, a Briton working in the oil industry. He said this was especially true in southern China.

The Chinese authorities passed a law prohibiting the practice this year. In the Asia-Pacific region, besides China, only Australia has such a law. It remains to be seen how much still goes on under the tables in China.

In Singapore, tipping is a commonplace practice but one officially discouraged by the government.

Listed prices at most Singapore hotel, restaurant and hotel shops are quoted "plus, plus," i.e., plus 10 percent service charge, plus 3 percent government tax collected by the Singapore Tourist Promotion Board. Many foreign guests add a third "plus" to the bill with their tip.

Yet the majority of establishments stamp their bills in red, "No Tipping, Please." The 69-member Singapore Hotel Association

passed a resolution to do so six years ago.

"We did not want service industry jobs to become menial, nor service workers to become servile, depending on tips," said the executive director of the Hotel Association, Pakir Singh. "We wanted them to feel pride in their work, to feel confident, like the Japanese do. I believe we were the first in the region outside of Japan to take this kind of action."

As the British manager of Trader Vic's restaurant-bar, John Meikle, said, "Tipping here is almost nonexistent, from the Western point of view."

The action by the Hotel Association did not go down well throughout the industry. The 109-member Restaurant Association of Singapore has not officially followed this policy. Old-fashioned establishments still drawing on the "Hainanese mafia" of traditional Chinese waiters and chefs, report that the older staff resented the threatened loss of extra income.

Even though some of these are members of the Hotel Association, they have thus been unable to implement its guidelines.

Staff at prestigious Western-style restaurants take home only a maximum 80 Singapore dollars (\$40) a head extra a month from the tips pool.

Most Singapore restaurants—but not all—hand out percentages of the service charge pool to workers according to the number of industry points that their particular job carries. In many cases, the total 10 percent service charge is apportioned 7 percent to staff and 3 percent to the hotel.

At Singapore's Raffles Hotel, there was no service charge until six years ago, but plenty of tipping. However, the hotel has enforced the Singapore Hotel Association's no-tips ruling, but it has also replaced tips

with a service charge so the staff has not felt the loss of tipping income as keenly.

In Taiwan, tipping is what one traveler calls "an evil necessity." Tips of 5 percent to 10 percent are expected. This is understandable since service charges are only rarely passed on to the staff.

In South Korea, too, tips are expected but only in places catering to Westerners and they also build in 10 percent to 15 percent service charges. Airport porters expect generous treatment and taxi drivers may not necessarily return the change.

In Hong Kong, a tip of about 5 percent to 10 percent is always welcome despite the usual 10 percent service charge and tipping is expected in traditional Chinese restaurants which do not impose any service charge. As in Singapore, most guests leave their loose change or round off bills, as much as a matter of "style" as anything else.

In Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines, however, where life is harder and salaries lower, even the smallest tip is received with gratitude although it is rarely demanded. However, in Thailand, a one-baht tip (less than 20 U.S. cents) would be considered worse than nothing. In Malaysia, there is an official drive to curb tipping. The practice is also largely optional in the Philippines.

In these countries, the 10 percent service charge is the norm. Government tax is also higher than in Singapore—from a 7.25 percent tax for restaurants outside hotels up to 16.5 percent for restaurants with a dance floor in Thailand, 5 percent in Malaysia and 5.5 percent in Indonesia, for example.

ILSA SHARP is a journalist based in Singapore.

Country	Custom
CHINA	Discouraged
HONG KONG	Welcomed
INDIA	Expected
INDONESIA	Welcomed
JAPAN	Unseemly
MALAYSIA	Welcomed
PHILIPPINES	Welcomed
SINGAPORE	Discouraged
SOUTH KOREA	Expected
TAIWAN	Expected
THAILAND	Welcomed

'Oasis' of Common Sense

In the Air and on the Ground, Singapore Is an Efficient Executive Suite

By Paul Zach

SINGAPORE—In the often chaotic and usually overpriced world of business travel, this equatorial island is an oasis of common sense. Few if any of the world's business centers surpass it for efficiency, comfort and cost.

In fact, Singapore itself resembles a tidy, well-equipped state-of-the-art executive office suite with a well-trained staff.

That impression begins as soon as you get off the plane, or if you happen to be traveling Singapore Airlines (SIA), when you get on it.

Singapore Airlines' rise to prominence has been well-documented. Early this month, the International Travel Research Institute voted it the top choice of travel agents of 52 airlines flying in the Asia-Pacific region. It received high marks for business-class facilities, in-flight service, food and beverages, safety and check-in convenience. SIA's flies

Singapore's low cost is largely the result of a glut of nearly 30,000 hotel rooms, many of them new.

to 52 cities in 35 countries, undoubtedly a factor in its favor.

Another factor in the airline's popularity is its home base.

At Singapore's Changi Airport, the mechanical and human machinery is so well-oiled that it is possible to get through immigration, pick up your baggage, negotiate customs (officials rarely do more than smile at most passengers), and slide into one of the hundreds of clean, new air-conditioned taxis on standby for the 9-mile (14.5-kilometer) ride to the

business and hotel districts—all within 15 minutes.

Busy executives will find a business center stocked with stenographers, secretaries, word-processors, IDD phones, telex and fax, courier service and meeting rooms. The airport authority has set up VIP lounges, complete with refreshments and bedrooms.

Changi serves 45 international airlines flying to 90 cities in 51 countries. These connections and the ease of commuting through Changi are among the major fac-

tors that have attracted many multinational firms and corporations to establish regional headquarters in Singapore.

With the uncertainty over Hong Kong's future, Singapore has become increasingly important as a gateway to doing business in China. SIA and CAAC fly four times a week to and from Shanghai and Beijing, which makes it almost as easy to get there from Singapore as from Hong Kong.

Multinationals from the East, notably Japan, and the West, notably the United States and Europe, are among the 3,400 foreign firms operating in Singapore, according to the most recent count

by Kompas. Many are regional headquarters. These firms have been drawn by the country's labor force: the level of education and skills are high and virtually everyone involved in the business world speaks English, and often one or two other languages, fluently.

Others factors that businessmen find attractive are Singapore's infrastructure, such as its high-tech telecommunications services, excellent schools, sanitation, public transportation systems, recreational facilities and range of accommodations, from palatial old British "black-and-white colonial" to luxurious, full-facility condominium complexes.

All this is available at a low cost, as big business capitals go. For instance, the latest independent survey by Price Waterhouse

showed that the cost of a trip to Singapore, based on the shared cost of two people traveling together, averages \$68 per person per day inclusive of hotel, food, local transportation and sightseeing.

Only neighboring Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia ranked lower at \$65, while Bangkok, at \$80, Manila at \$83, Jakarta at \$94 and Hong Kong at \$103 were higher. Such business meccas as Tokyo, Paris and London cost \$199, \$175 and \$173, respectively.

The low cost is largely the result of a glut of nearly 30,000 hotel rooms, many of them new and plush.

The Sheraton Towers, between the popular Newton Circus and the heart of the Orchard-Scotts shopping-nightlife district, started the trend toward personalized business hotels when it opened last year. It is quiet, there are butlers on every floor, the valet parking is free for guests and visitors. Rates start at \$100 for a single/double, plus tax and service.

The Sheraton Towers' stiffest competition for businessmen is the Oriental, another link in the Mandarin Oriental chain, which

operates Bangkok's Oriental and Hong Kong's Mandarin. It is located in the new marina square complex of three hotels on the fringe of the Shenton Way business-government district with a lovely ocean view.

Rooms at the Oriental start at \$70 and run to nearly \$1,000 a night for the presidential suite. For an additional \$30, the hotel will have a Jaguar Sovereign waiting to take you in from Changi.

PAUL ZACH, a journalist based in Singapore, is the author of "Indonesia: Paradise on the Equator," (Times Editions, 1986).

In October, business, government telecommunication leaders in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Middle East will turn their attention to the Telecom 87 in Geneva. But first, they'll turn to The International Herald Tribune.

Oberoi Hotels International. When everything has to be just right



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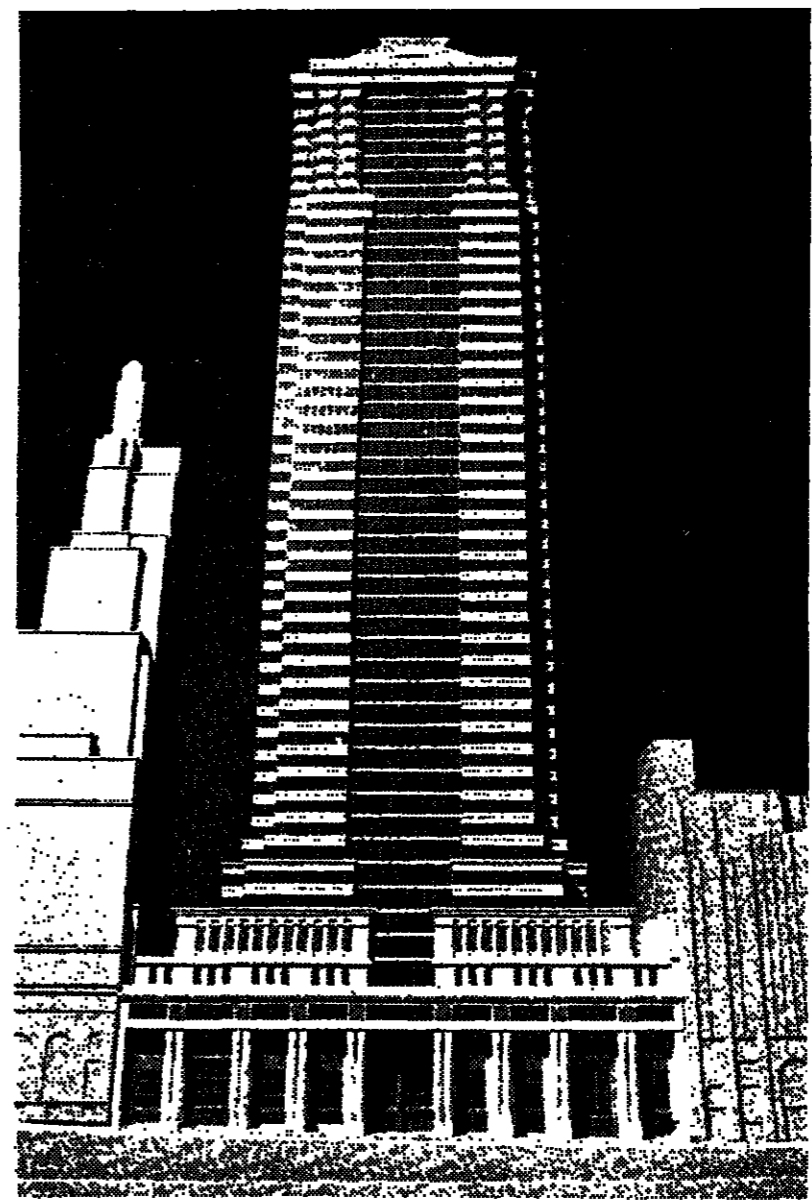
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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tobies include the nationwide prices and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, and various stock symbols like IBM, GE, and Ford.

NYSE High-Lows

Table showing NYSE high and low prices for various stocks, categorized by New Highs and New Lows.

AMEX High-Lows

Table showing AMEX high and low prices for various stocks, categorized by New Highs and New Lows.

Soviet Cut Trade Deficit With West in First Half

MOSCOW — A decline in imports cut the Soviet trade deficit with the West in the first six months of the year by more than half in comparison with January-June 1986, according to official figures.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Grains, Livestock, and Metals.

Currency Options

Table of Currency Options prices for various currencies like the British Pound and Japanese Yen.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities prices for various goods like coffee and sugar.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices for various goods like oil and metals.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various companies like Amgen and Amgen.

Spot Commodities

Table of Spot Commodities prices for various goods like aluminum and copper.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 Index Options prices for various contracts.

London Metals

Table of London Metals prices for various metals like gold and silver.

French Privatizations Are Being Assailed on Grounds of Favoritism

PARIS — The French government's handling of its privatization program is under attack by political opponents who allege favoritism in the sale of shares.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasuries prices for various government bonds.

Avon Acquires Parfums Stern

NEW YORK — Avon Products Inc. said Monday it had acquired Parfums Stern for \$160 million.

JAL to Buy 5 Boeing 747s

TOKYO — Japan Air Lines will buy five Boeing Co. 747-400 long-range aircraft for about \$600 million for delivery beginning in August 1989, JAL said Monday.

Maxwell Raises Stake In Guinness Peat to 10%

LONDON — Robert Maxwell, chairman of British Printing & Communication Corp., has increased his holding in Guinness Peat Group PLC to 32.6 million ordinary shares, or 10.34 percent of the issued share capital, Guinness Peat said Monday.

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S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 Index Options prices for various contracts.

London Metals

Table of London Metals prices for various metals like gold and silver.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Grains, Livestock, and Metals.

Currency Options

Table of Currency Options prices for various currencies like the British Pound and Japanese Yen.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities prices for various goods like coffee and sugar.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices for various goods like oil and metals.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various companies like Amgen and Amgen.

Spot Commodities

Table of Spot Commodities prices for various goods like aluminum and copper.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 Index Options prices for various contracts.

London Metals

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S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 Index Options prices for various contracts.

London Metals

Table of London Metals prices for various metals like gold and silver.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'The Quarterly Report for 1987 has been obtained from:' and other financial-related text.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

erranti, SDI Contractor to Merge

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Ferranti PLC said today that it had agreed to merge with U.S.-based arms and electronics group International SDI & Control Group PLC...

U.S. space-based missile defense, the Strategic Defense Initiative. The merger, if approved by shareholders, will form a conglomerate with annual sales of \$997 million and a market capitalization of just over £1 billion...

Electric Co. bought Lear Siegler Astronics for \$205 million. This move shows that British companies are beginning to realize that if they want to significantly penetrate the U.S. Department of Defense business...

Philips Again Sweetens Bid or Remainder of U.S. Unit

By Ronald van de Krol
Special to the Herald Tribune
AMSTERDAM — Philips NV, Dutch electronics group, said today it plans to raise its bid for outstanding minority shares in North American Philips Corp. subsidiary by \$6 to \$56...

North American subsidiary as part of an effort to make national subsidiaries more responsive to group policies and planning. After Philips originally offered \$50 in cash for each outstanding share, the shares quickly climbed to more than \$50 on the New York Stock Exchange...

James H. Gaerem, the chairman and founder of ISC, said that the proposed merger had won a "nod of approval" from the Pentagon. Sir Derek will become chairman of the new company, and Mr. Gaerem, who holds 10.6 percent of ISC's equity, will be deputy chairman...

NatWest to Raise \$100 Million in Tokyo Share Issue

Reuters
LONDON — National Westminster Bank PLC said today that it planned to raise about \$100 million (£165 million) by issuing common stock in the Tokyo Stock Exchange. NatWest, the biggest of Britain's four clearing banks...

Kleinwort Plans Rights Issue After Profit Slumps 34%

Reuters
LONDON — Kleinwort Benson, London PLC is planning a £143.6 million (\$237.8 million) rights issue after making a £37.9 million pretax profit for the first half, 34 percent down from £57.6 million a year earlier...

Storehouse PLC Rebuffs Feeler From Mountleigh

Reuters
LONDON — Mountleigh Group PLC said Monday that it had instructed its financial advisers to discuss terms of a possible bid for Storehouse PLC. Storehouse, parent of the Mothercare, Habitat and British Home Stores chains...

Peugeot Silent on Report Of Calvet's Threat to Resign

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune
PARIS — Peugeot SA said Monday that it would not confirm or deny a report that its chairman, Jacques Calvet, was threatening to resign if the government went ahead with a plan to recapitalize its main competitor, Renault...

Intercontinental Hotels Replacing CEO, Sternik

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune
Intercontinental Hotels Corp. has accepted the resignation of its chief executive officer, Hans G. Sternik, and plans to appoint a successor in the next week or so. The change comes as Intercontinental's parent company, Grand Metropolitan PLC of London...

ASEA Promotes Robotics Chief

International Herald Tribune
VASTERAS, Sweden — ASEA AB has promoted its robotics chief, Bjorn Weichbrodt, with a view to expanding robotics sales worldwide, especially in the United States. Mr. Weichbrodt, whose new title is business area general manager, will continue as president of Asea Robotics Inc. in New Berlin, Wisconsin...

PACIFIC: Identity Search

Continued from first finance page
a security at a set price during a fixed period of time. Index options involve the investor's speculation on the movements of certain prices of stocks or other financial instruments. Meanwhile, the exchange faces increasing competition in its bread and butter business of stock trading. The battle for listings and trading volume has intensified among national exchanges, the New York Stock Exchange and the Amex, as well as the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations system of over-the-counter trading — known by the acronym NASDAQ...

Bethlehem Studied Chapter 11

Reuters
NEW YORK — Bethlehem Steel Corp. said Monday that it had considered filing for protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code and it foresees events that might lead to such a filing. Bethlehem, in a preliminary prospectus for an offering of 12 million common shares, said it "has studied the relief and protection that might be available to it under Chapter 11."

Who's importing what in the U.S. today?

Who's importing what in the U.S. today? You don't have to guess anymore. PIERS can supply you with the facts rapidly and accurately. The Journal of Commerce (New York) stations 150 reporters in 52 ports coast to coast who transcribe the details of every individual shipment entering or leaving the country. They include the identities of shippers and consignees, commodity descriptions and other information. Our London office can supply you with instant printouts—or you can log on directly. In minutes our PIERS system can show you every import of benzyl alcohol, for instance, including its importer and the shipper who exported it.

The Coffee Alternative

If you've noticed that gold is getting less responsive to horrifying news, think about commodities that may be coming into true short supply. Indigo has theories about coffee that could interest you. Write, phone or telex for complimentary coverage.

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DP America Growth Fund
The Quarterly Report as of 30th June 1987 has been published and may be obtained from:
Pierson, Hedding & Pierson N.V.
Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam

PIERS
The Journal of Commerce (New York)
A Knight-Ridder Business Information Service

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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY N.V.
CDR's
The undersigned announces that on from 21st September 1987 at Koo Associates N.V., Spoorstraat 172, Amsterdam, div. op. no. 39 of the CDR's American Express Company, each rep. 5 sha. will be possible with Dfl. 3.30 net (div. per res-date 04.03.1987) plus US \$0.28 (per share). After deduction of 15% (USA-tax) = \$0.30 = Dfl. 0.61 per CDR. Div. op. belonging to non-residents of the Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= \$0.30 = Dfl. 0.61) with Dfl. 2.69 net. The Board of Directors of American Express Company has announced that shareholders, who will be registered in the books of the Company on 04.03.1987 will be entitled to receive a 3 for 1 stock. Consequently the undersigned designated div. op. no. 40 of the CDR's for this purpose. The undersigned announces that the original shares from 2 for 1 stock have now been received. As from 21st September 1987 one new CDR American Express Company can rep. no. 41 (i.e. a total of 11 CDR's) be available at Koo Associates N.V., Spoorstraat 172, Amsterdam against delivery of op. no. 40 of CDR American Express Company, each rep. 5 shares. After 18th November 1987 the equivalent of the CDR's, which have not been claimed by holders of div. op. no. 40, will be sold. The proceeds, after deduction of expenses, will be held in cash at the disposal of the said holders.
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Amsterdam, 15th September, 1987.

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Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices... use to the closing on Wall Street...

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, St. High, Low, One Day, One Week, One Month, One Year, One Five Year, One Ten Year, One Twenty Year, One Thirty Year, One Forty Year, One Fifty Year, One Sixty Year, One Seventy Year, One Eighty Year, One Ninety Year, One Hundred Year.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 21st Sept. 1987

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quoted below on issue prices.

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, asset value, and other financial metrics.

Other Funds

Table listing other funds with columns for fund name, asset value, and other financial metrics.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table listing floating-rate notes with columns for issuer, coupon rate, bid, and ask prices.

Deutsche Marks

Table listing Deutsche Marks with columns for issuer, coupon rate, bid, and ask prices.

Japanese Yen

Table listing Japanese Yen with columns for issuer, coupon rate, bid, and ask prices.

Pounds Sterling

Table listing Pounds Sterling with columns for issuer, coupon rate, bid, and ask prices.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

MARKETS Slightly in London Dow

Put Out

ATC

SHERIDAN MORLEY IN THE HIT EVERY WEDNESDAY WITH PERCEPTIVE CRITICISM OF THE LONDON THEATER

(Continued on next page)

مكنا من الأهل

SOURIN MELIKIAN WITH AUTHENTIC WRITINGS OF THE WORLD OF ART AND ART AUCTIONS

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Up Slightly in Cautious Trade

NEW YORK — The dollar rose fractionally higher Monday as New York trading was cautious...

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, Spread. Includes Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, Japanese yen.

The dollar also closed at 1.5055 Swiss francs, up from 1.4955, and at 6.0475 French francs, up from 6.0150.

"The picture seems pretty clear," said one dealer at a major U.S. bank...

in Europe, gaining a pence and almost one yen. Dealers in London said light buying of dollars emerged late in the session...

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8150 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8050 on Friday, and at 143.55 Japanese yen, up from 142.60.

Dealers reported some switches from the pound to dollars. The pound closed lower in London at 1.6480, after Friday's \$1.6555.

Put Out by Ranking, 5 Firms Quit Syndicate

By Michael Quint, New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Rather than publicly accept a ranking that they deemed unbecoming, five Wall Street securities firms have decided not to participate in this week's \$2.4 billion financing for the Farmers Home Administration.

The problem, market sources said, was that eight regional firms and five firms owned by minorities were moved higher in the listing of the underwriters, usurping spots normally filled by larger firms.

Executives at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., Lazard Freres & Co., Prudential-Bache Securities, and Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. confirmed Friday that they had declined to join the underwriting syndicate.

The pound, meanwhile, closed at 2.9920 DM, up from 2.9900 at Friday's close. There was some speculation about possible intervention by the Bank of England to cap the pound's rise against the mark.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was also higher. It was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8107 DM, up from 1.8092 on Friday, and in Paris at 6.0325 French francs, up from 6.0305.

The dollar closed in Zurich at 1.5028 Swiss francs, up from 1.4970 on Friday. (UPI, Reuters)

U.S. Treasury Delays Bill Sales

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department postponed Monday its weekly auction of Treasury bills as well as special auctions of two-, four- and seven-year notes later this week because Congress has not passed legislation to maintain the debt ceiling.

The current ceiling of \$2.3 trillion expires at midnight Wednesday and then drops to \$2.1 trillion. At the close of business Friday, the government owed \$2.35 trillion.

The department had expected to auction about \$12 billion of bills on Monday. Two auctions in July were postponed after Congress failed to raise the debt ceiling. It later did so.

Jobs vs. Inflation: A Harsh Equation Softens Up

Many Experts Say Unemployment Can Fall More Without Spurring Prices

By Peter T. Kilborn, New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A broad spectrum of economists, including advisers to President Ronald Reagan, think that the U.S. unemployment rate can now decline much more without precipitating a burst of inflation, which is often associated with low unemployment.

Many say that the jobless rate, now at an eight-year low of 6 percent, can decline to around 5 percent, a level not seen in almost two decades. In the throes of the 1981-82 recession, unemployment exceeded 10 percent, and the economy's most recent findings do not preclude such levels in future recessions.

But in their view, the government can let the economy grow for longer than would have been allowed in earlier years for fear of inflation. Inflation worries many officials more than unemployment because rising inflation can force the government to tighten its hold on money, leading to a recession and worse unemployment.

Since the mid-1970s economists have greeted falling unemployment warily because as it fell, industry would compete for workers, offering higher and higher pay, and would then cover the cost of the wages by pushing up the prices of their products.

Inflation has picked up a bit this year from last year's rock-bottom rate of 1.1 percent, and the Federal Reserve Board this month raised interest rates a bit, citing signs of accelerating inflation. But inflation now, at around 4 percent, mostly stems not from wages but from a rise in oil prices and the effects of the cheaper dollar, which makes imports more expensive.

At 6 percent for the last two months, the unemployment rate has already pierced the threshold that for a decade was judged the flashpoint of rising inflation. At that moment, the government often tries to cool the economy by such

means as raising taxes and cutting public spending or by raising interest rates. Starting in 1979, the Federal Reserve raised rates with a vengeance to exercise the economy's double-digit inflation rate.

Now, because of huge changes in the economy's dynamics, notably absorption of postwar baby boomers and women, economists say that unemployment is setting back toward the low levels of two de-

cadence-driven momentum could inadvertently drive unemployment below that threshold and provoke soaring inflation.

Even minuscule changes in the unemployment rate reverberate through the economy.

A reduction of a single point means that 1.2 million more people are working. Spending by those workers helps keep the economy growing, and the distribution of incomes tends to even out because

The goal the government set then was 4 percent unemployment, which assumed 4 percent growth.

In 1961, in reality, growth was quite slow, at 2.2 percent; unemployment high, at 6.5 percent, and inflation quiescent, at 1 percent. By 1964, growth had accelerated to 5.3 percent, unemployment had slipped to 5 percent, and inflation was up to 1.3 percent.

Later, inflation arising from the Vietnam War and from surging oil prices, and the rush of both women and World War II baby boomers into the work force, played havoc with the theory. The economy would grow, but often so would inflation and unemployment.

To accommodate high systemic inflation, many economists in the late '70s determined that the full employment rate had climbed to 6 percent, and after the recession of 1981 and 1982, members of the Reagan administration speculated that it had reached 6.5 percent.

But now, the postwar babies are adults and have been absorbed into the labor force. The number of working women continues to rise but at a much slower pace than in the 1970s. Both groups inflated the unemployment rate.

The labor force's absorption of such bulges of job-seekers does not alone account for the change in the full employment rate. "In the '70s," said Edward N. Gramlich, acting director of the Congressional Budget Office, "the rate rose by more than can be explained by demographics, and it is falling by more than can be explained by demographics."

"I think it's due to the openness of the economy," he said. "We are much more susceptible to foreign competition, especially in large ununionized sectors such as steel and autos. It has become impossible for them to engineer the kind of wage increases of former times."

People are going to argue over exactly what level of unemployment is the critical level where inflation accelerates.

—Barry P. Bosworth, Economist at the Brookings Institution

more of the poor have jobs. Moreover, even many of the poor who are being absorbed. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the unemployment rate for black teenagers has already improved dramatically, from 52 percent five years ago to 29 percent in August.

Awareness that a growing economy can tolerate lower unemployment could revive a lively issue of the low-inflation 1960s. "People are going to argue over exactly what level of unemployment is the critical level where inflation accelerates," said Barry P. Bosworth, an economist at the Brookings Institution who was President Carter's chief inflation fighter.

Two decades ago, economists of the Kennedy and Johnson administrations became absorbed in debating the level of an unemployment rate that represented the optimum balance of jobs and noninflationary growth, a figure they called the "full-employment unemployment rate."

Mr. Sommers urges that the government not let the rate decline to the flashpoint, even if it could be accurately determined. Such a po-

Monday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 P.M. New York time. Via The Associated Press

Table A: OTC prices for various stocks including ADC, ASX, BKT, etc.

Table B: OTC prices for various stocks including BEI, BFC, BGI, etc.

Table C: OTC prices for various stocks including CAC, CDE, CFI, etc.

Table D: OTC prices for various stocks including DAI, DBI, DCI, etc.

Table E: OTC prices for various stocks including ECI, EDI, EGI, etc.

Table F: OTC prices for various stocks including FCI, FDI, FGI, etc.

Table G: OTC prices for various stocks including GAI, GBI, GCI, etc.

Table H: OTC prices for various stocks including HAI, HBI, HCI, etc.

Table I: OTC prices for various stocks including IAI, IBI, ICI, etc.

Table J: OTC prices for various stocks including JAI, JBI, JCI, etc.

Table K: OTC prices for various stocks including KAI, KBI, KCI, etc.

Table L: OTC prices for various stocks including LAI, LBI, LCI, etc.

Table M: OTC prices for various stocks including MAI, MBI, MCI, etc.

Table N: OTC prices for various stocks including NAI, NBI, NCI, etc.

Table O: OTC prices for various stocks including OAI, OBI, OCI, etc.

Table P: OTC prices for various stocks including PAI, PBI, PCI, etc.

Table Q: OTC prices for various stocks including QAI, QBI, QCI, etc.

Table R: OTC prices for various stocks including RAI, RBI, RCI, etc.

Table S: OTC prices for various stocks including SAI, SBI, SCI, etc.

Table T: OTC prices for various stocks including TAI, TBI, TCI, etc.

Table U: OTC prices for various stocks including UAI, UBI, UCI, etc.

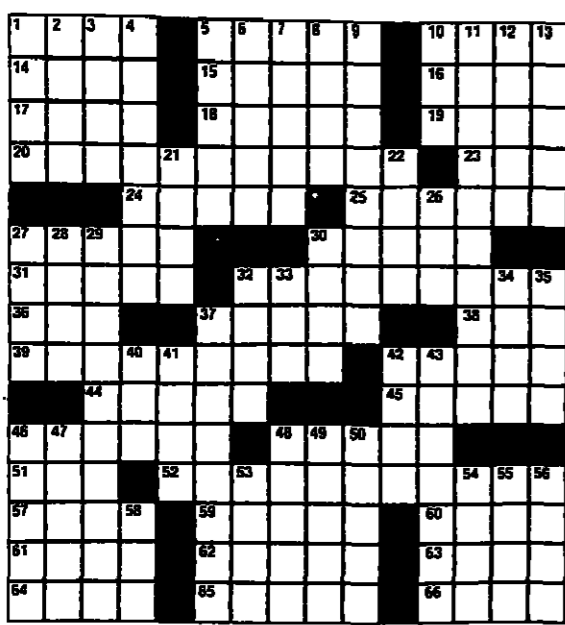
Table V: OTC prices for various stocks including VAI, VBI, VCI, etc.

Table W: OTC prices for various stocks including WAI, WBI, WCI, etc.

Table X: OTC prices for various stocks including XAI, XBI, XCI, etc.

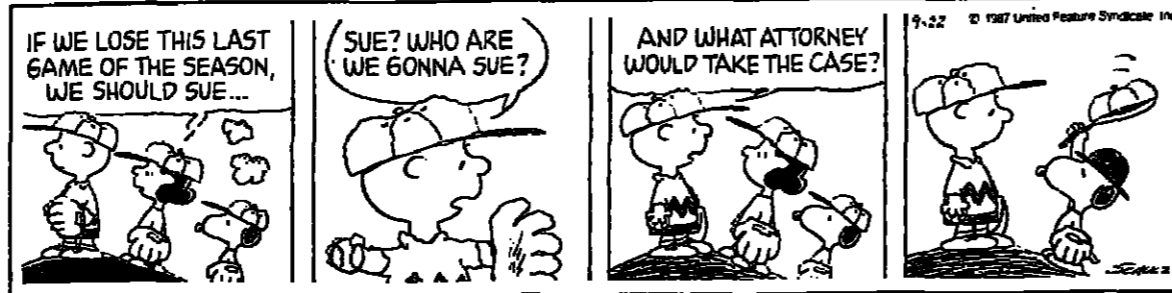
Monday's AMEX Closing Tables include the nationwide circuit on the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table Y: AMEX closing prices for various stocks including YAI, YBI, YCI, etc.

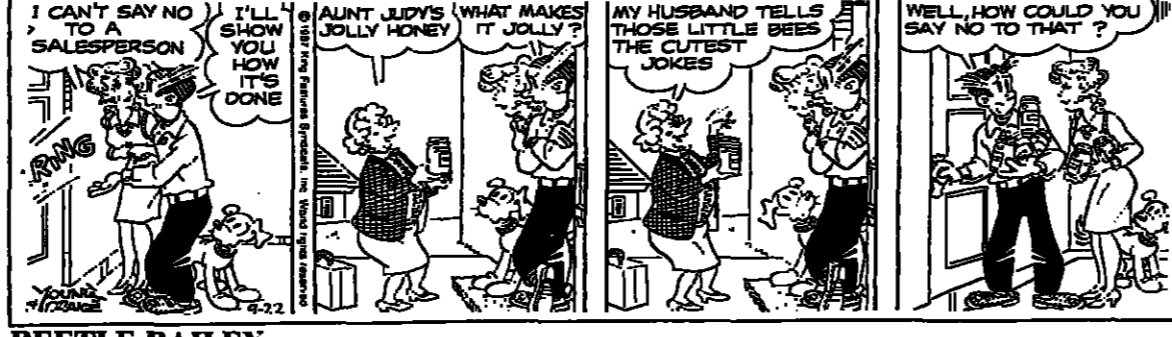


ACROSS
1 Women's U.S. Open tennis champ: 1968
5 See 51 Across
10 Twice DCL
14 Race track
15 Deep black
16 Words of surprise
17 Actor
18 Champion of dance
19 Veracious
20 Two-time Women's Open champ
23 C.P.A.'s employer, maybe
24 Jay Silverheels on TV
25 Uses a luge
27 One of the Days
30 Anouk from Paris
31 B&W
32 Saved, as one's strength
36 Building addition
37 Bounce back
38 Inner: Prefix
39 Popular
42 A Nobel
44 Subtle satire: 1925
45 — ball
46 Where Eugene may be seen
48 Human chaser

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



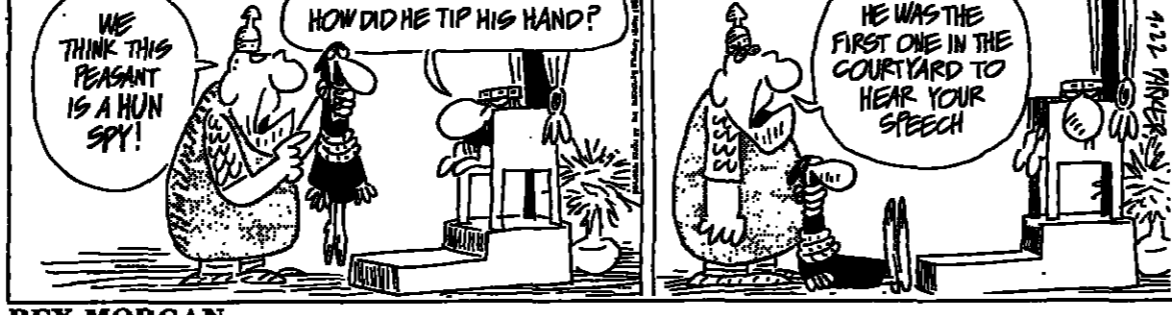
BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles. Use one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
DUMON
BYRDE
TREEWP
VOCONY
Answer here: A

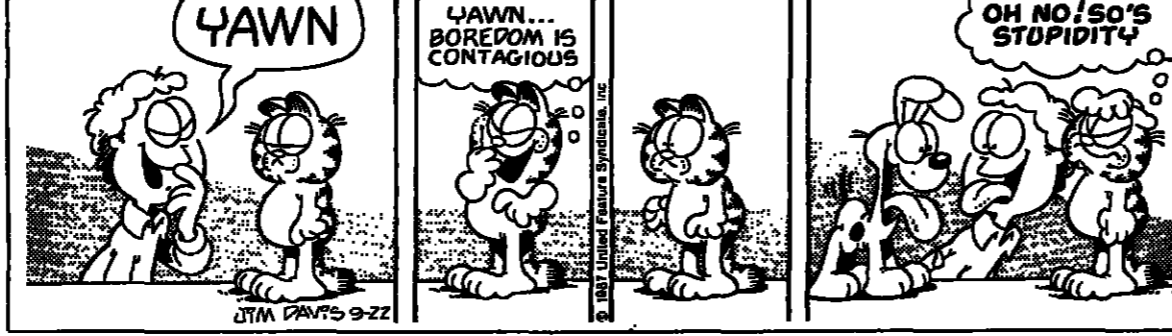
WEATHER

Table with columns for Europe, Asia, Middle East, Oceania, and various cities with weather forecasts.

REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



World Stock Markets

Table showing closing prices in local currencies for various stock markets including Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Zurich, and Tokyo.

BOOKS

PASSION BY DESIGN: The Art and Times of Tamara de Lempicka

By Baroness Kizette de Lempicka-Foxhall as told to Charles Phillips. Illustrated. 191 pages. \$29.95. Abbeville Press, 505 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Gross

TAMARA DE LEMPICKA — you may not recognize her name, but there is a fair chance that you have seen her face. It gazes out from one of her most frequently reproduced paintings, the "Auto-Portrait" of 1925, also known as "Tamara in the Green Bugatti".

During the 1920s and '30s, while she was living in Paris, Tamara de Lempicka established herself as the quintessential Art Deco painter. No one has seen them could readily forget the stylized portraits and nudes that she painted at that time. They have a hard, chrome and enamel feel to them, and yet they continue to be full of individual character, too.

By the time she left for America, shortly before World War II, Lempicka's reputation was in decline. Then, in the late 1960s, she began to share in the revived fortunes of Art Deco in general, and by the end of the '70s she had once more come into her own.

The text has an unusual history. After Lempicka died in 1980 her daughter, the Baroness Kizette de Lempicka-Foxhall, began to collect her letters and papers and start making notes of her own. Her relationship with her mother had been a difficult one: she was anxious to get down the story in a way that would, in the words of Charles Phillips, "banish the ghost" and at the same time do Lempicka justice.

Phillips, as he explains, took down the baroness's story, edited it and recast it in the third person; he also supplemented it with his own research and material drawn from interviews with Lempicka's friends and acquaintances.

There is no reason in principle why such a method shouldn't have worked, but in practice the results are not very satisfactory. For much of its length, the book provides no more than a trickle of information, bulked out with feeble anecdotes and historical "background" of the most banal variety.

Still, let us be thankful for those hard facts about Lempicka that we are given — about her years in Paris in particular. She arrived there with her husband in 1918, both of them refugees from the Russian Revolution (Tamara herself was Polish); her life in exile felt empty, and she turned to painting at the suggestion of her sister.

Her subsequent success brought her into contact with many leading artists and writers of the time (she painted a striking portrait of André Gide, for example), but she also lost one foot firmly in the world of smart society.

One of the most oddly contorted and powerful of her portraits was of a Spanish dancer, Nana de Herrera. It was commissioned by Nana de Herrera's lover, a wealthy Hungarian called Baron Kuffner, and the authors describe it as "something of an assassination," shortly after it was finished Lempicka replaced the dancer as Kuffner's mistress. It was as Baroness Kuffner (they married in 1933) that she sailed with him to America in 1939.

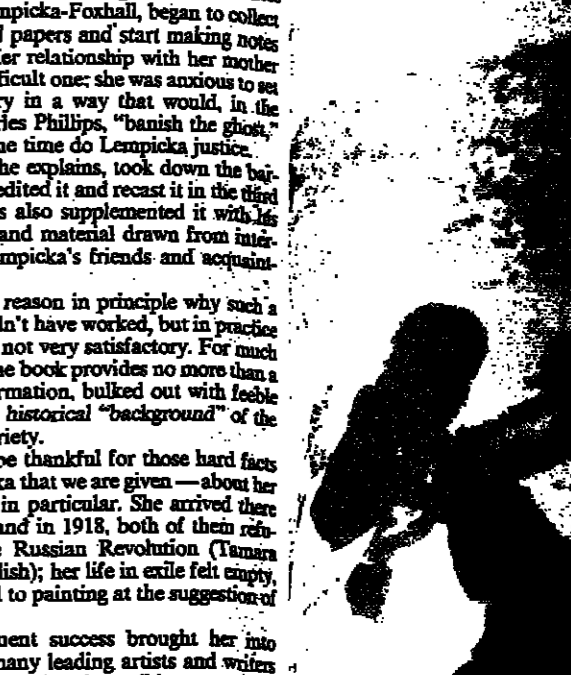
The American years were spent in Hollywood, in New York and then, after Kuffner's death in 1942, in Houston. By the time she moved to Mexico, in 1978, she had plainly become an impossible mother, and a fairly impossible person.

A book with its share of colorful moments, then; but on the whole it is the pictures that give it its justification. And not all of them, either — a few are pure kitsch; but the best of them have an electrifying impact.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

BOOKS

rates. Finally Devil Eastern



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John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

Chess

By Robert Byrne

THE second Interzonal Tournament, in Shirak, Hungary, ended in a tie for first place between Johann Hjarartson of Iceland and Valery Salov of the Soviet Union.

These two grandmasters have thus qualified for the next stage of world championship play — the candidates matches — which begin in St. John, New Brunswick, in January.

Tied for third were the grandmasters John Nunn of Britain and Lajos Portisch of Hungary. They will contest a playoff match to see who will get the remaining place in the candidates' matches.

There will be, in all, nine qualifiers. In addition to Hjarartson, Salov and their third colleague, there are Nigel Short, Jonathan Speelman and Gyula Sax from the first Interzonal, in Subotica, Yugoslavia, and the top three to finish in the third Interzonal, in Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

These will be joined in the elimination matches by the four semifinalists from the last candidates' matches — Andrei Sokolov, Arur Yusupov, Rafael Vaganian and Jan Timman.

Hjarartson defeated Mihail Marin of Rumania by sharp positional play and exact end-game technique.

Chess

By Robert Byrne

While it is not unusual for Black in the Sicilian Variation to develop his queen-side for counter-attack before the question of how he should develop his kingside, Marin carried this program a little too far in playing 10...R-B1? instead of 10...N-B3.

Hjarartson pounced at once with 11 B-KB4, displacing the Black queen because 11...P-Q3; 12 BxP, Bx3; 13 N-B3, R1; 14 R-Q4, BxP; 15 N-R4, R1; 16 BxP, BxP; 17 R-N6 puts Black into a losing endgame.

After 11...Q-B3, Hjarartson struck the powerful blow 12 P-QR4! with the tactical point that 12...P-N5? was playable in view of the smothering 13 N-N5!, B-B4 (13...P-N3; 14 PxB, B-B4; 15 PxB, BxQ; 16 PxB, B-B4; 17 R-N6 puts Black into a losing endgame).

Thus, Marin had to play 12...PxB, but after 13 QxP, his situation was already untenable. For example, 13...R-R1; 14 QxQ, PxQ; 15 N-R4 would permit no recourse against 16 N-N6!

He tried to organize resistance with 13...N-B3; 14 BxP, Bx3; 15 Qx3, QxQ; 16 RxQ, B-N5, but Hjarartson's 17 N-N5! denied him the main point: 18 R-Q4, N-B4.

Chess

Chess

Table with columns for various stock markets and indices, including Toronto, Zurich, and others.

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SPORTS

Bengals' Tactical Error Helps 49ers Win on Final Play, 27-26

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches CINCINNATI — The San Francisco 49ers beat the Cincinnati Bengals here Sunday thanks to a sequence of plays that Bill Walsh, the winning coach, said belongs in a football blooper film.

goals to pace the Seahawk rout of Kansas City. Seattle's Steve Largent made two receptions, to become only the second player in NFL history to catch 700 passes.

Broncos 17, Packers 17: In Milwaukee, Rich Karlis missed a 40-yard field goal with 13 seconds left in overtime, forcing Denver to settle for a tie.



Against Kansas City on Sunday, Seattle's Steve Largent became the second player in NFL history to catch 700 passes.



Despite a high, hard tag by catcher Charlie Moore, Yankee baserunner Mike Pagliarulo slid in with the tying run in Sunday's sixth inning. But Toronto went on to defeat New York, 6-2.

Pirates, Finally Making Their Move, Bedevil Eastern Division Contenders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PITTSBURGH — The Pittsburgh Pirates are starting to enjoy the National League East pennant race.

error by center fielder Willie Wilson, and then held on to beat the Royals and complete a three-game series sweep.

McDowell and Seattle's Mike Moore were locked in a scoreless duel when Ivan Calderon (who doubled twice and had two singles) opened the fifth with a double.

Arbiter Rules Baseball Owners Conspired to Limit Free Agency

NEW YORK — An arbitrator ruled Monday that baseball management conspired to restrict free agency, a decision certain to upset the sport's power structure.

The arbitrator, Thomas Roberts, examined 5,682 pages of transcripts and 288 exhibits before announcing a decision viewed as perhaps the most significant in baseball since free agency began in 1975.

half of the 63 players in the 1985-86 class of free agents, including Kirk Gibson, Phil and Joe Niekro, Carlton Fisk, Bud Wynegar and Donnie Moore.

Despite Hints at Concessions, Strike Looms for NFL

By Gerald Eskenazi New York Times Service NEW YORK — Both sides in the National Football League labor talks said Sunday — but not to each other — that they are willing to make concessions on the knotty question of free agency.

"The only thing that can make me rethink the strike deadline is hard bargaining," he said. That was different from Upshaw's previous statement that there would be a strike if a new contract was not agreed upon by Sunday night.

Said Jim Conway, the assistant executive director of the league's negotiating director, the management council: "My ears perked up when I heard Gene say that."

The league has been willing to concede compensation for free agents so as not to be so restrictive. In the last 10 years there have been more than 2,000 players eligible as free agents.

SPORTS BRIEFS

UEFA Bans Albanian Players BERN (AP) — Albanian champion Partizan Tirana has been banned from one year of European soccer competition and four of its players barred after last week's tumultuous Champions' Cup game against Benfica.

Stars such as Dave Winfield, Reggie Jackson, Killeb Fingers and Rich Gossage became free agents and justified their big salaries. Others, such as pitchers Don Stanhouse and Wayne Garland, also signed lucrative contracts but suffered injuries and were of little value to their new teams.

Transition BASEBALL American League KANSAS CITY — Ended the contract of John Whelan, manager, one year, through the 1988 season.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for American League and National League, listing teams and scores.

Table with columns for Major League Standings, listing teams, wins, losses, and percentages.

Table with columns for Major League Leaders, listing various statistical leaders.

Table with columns for NFL Standings, listing teams and their records.

Transition

BASEBALL American League KANSAS CITY — Ended the contract of John Whelan, manager, one year, through the 1988 season.

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FOOTBALL NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE DETROIT — Activated Harvey Solter, offensive lineman, from injured reserve.

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Hallberg Wins Rain-Delayed U.S. Golf

FRANKLIN, Wisconsin (UPI) — Gary Hallberg shot a 6-under-par 66 Monday and won the rain-delayed Milwaukee Open golf tournament by two strokes over Wayne Levi and Robert Wrenn.

Java Gold Takes Marlboro Cup by 2/4 ELMONT, New York (AP) — Java Gold, trained by Mack Miller and ridden by Pat Day, took command approaching the sixteenth pole and beat 5-year-old Nostalgia Star by 2 1/4 lengths in winning Sunday's \$750,000 Marlboro Cup at Belmont Park.

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ART BUCHWALD

The 'Black Hole' at CBS

WASHINGTON — The Dan Rather "black hole" as it has become known in news circles, is probably one of the most unique things to have happened in television.

This is what took place. Rather was in Miami to cover the pope and anchor the "CBS Evening News." To Rather's chagrin CBS Sports was broadcasting a whole of a tennis match between Loris O'Neil and Steffi Graf.



Buchwald

It was a standoff until 6:30 rolled around and Rather was told he had to hold off on the pope until the tennis game was over. Rather, in a fury, took off his mike and walked out of the studio to call his boss in New York.

Now it gets interesting. While Rather was in the hall the tennis match ended. But there was no body in the studio to present the evening news. So CBS went to black — pitch black — while CBS network executives from New York to Key Biscayne were screaming at each other.

Franco-American Group Seeks to Salvage Raider

PARIS — A Franco-American team is raising funds to salvage the Alabama, a Confederate raider sunk off the French coast during the U.S. Civil War, expedition on the Alabama announced Monday. The Alabama seized or destroyed 65 Union ships.

"Black Friday at Black Rock," the CBS brass have been scratching their heads trying to figure out what happened and what can be done about it. Larry Tisch, the chairman of the board, said, "This will never happen again." Howard Stringer, the CBS News president, said it even more strongly, "This will never happen again!"

It is one thing to say it, but another to actually do something constructive. A source at CBS told me that one of the ideas the executives came up with is to station a pit bulldog by Rather's desk.

Another idea, in case the pit bulldog doesn't work out, is to put Rather in chains in the control booth with Diane Sawyer holding the key.

A news producer wants to let Rather sit in the umpire's chair at the tennis open and adjudicate the match on center court. Hopefully, by calling the matches, Rather will develop as much interest in tennis as he has in Afghanistan. It will also give him an opportunity to go straight from McEnroe to Judge Bork without a break.

A TV expert on black holes has come up with voice-over audio tapes that would automatically start playing if CBS screens all over the United States darkened. The voice would say, "Don't turn the dial. You are now watching George Bush campaigning in a West Virginia coal mine." Or, "The blackness you now see on your screen is a picture of the U.S. Supreme Court from the neck down."

Whether CBS will resort to any of these strategies is not known at this time. Rather feels terrible about the blackout and at penance has offered to wear tennis sweaters every night on his show.

To make matters a lot worse, Nielsen took a survey and discovered that 25 percent of the viewers would want to watch women's tennis, 20 percent said they would rather tune in to the "Evening News" and 55 percent said if they had a choice they would prefer to stare at a black screen.

The Barber and the Best Seller

By Paula Span Washington Post Service NEW YORK — In the beginning, everyone seemed quite delighted with the arrangement — the barber, the business icon and the publisher.

The barber — Gio Hernandez, who owns a swank little salon in the Hotel Pierre where the mighty get manicured — called his client and "dear friend" the Chrysler Chairman Lee Iacocca on behalf of another client, a Bantam Books veeep eager to publish Iacocca's autobiography. Bantam was granted an audience; Iacocca signed the contract. Gio (no one calls him anything else) was invited to the publishing party, three years ago, where he told reporters — he loves reporters — that he would now proceed with the film deal.

"Everything was very easy and very pleasant," Gio recalls, "until they started to make a lot of money on this book." "Iacocca: An Autobiography" went on to become one of the biggest-selling U.S. nonfiction titles in history. And somewhere around the 20th printing, Bantam and the barber found their friendship wearing thin.

Now they're in court, Gio claiming that he's entitled to a literary agent's 10 percent commission, Bantam scoffing (in a legal memorandum) that he was "of no ultimate significance in the publication of 'Iacocca.'" Recently, a New York State Supreme Court judge rejected Bantam's motion for a summary judgment, thereby permitting Gio to pursue the case.

"I can't wait to go to trial," Gio says. "Anyone whose head, pores or curls Gio tends becomes his dear friend, a list that includes the ABC News chief Roone Arledge, the New York Yankees' portendee George Steinbrenner, the film director Sidney Lumet, the superagent Mort Janklow and the broadcaster Frank Gifford, who gets regular pedicures.

A Cuban immigrant who built his clientele at Bergdorf's, then opened his own shop five years ago, Gio now charges \$100 for the first styling, a mere \$65 thereafter. He can get a client a discount on a Chrysler or wangle



Gio, the barber who went to court for a commission.

him a seat on a booked plane. He's seen at the Super Bowl and the U.S. Open; he flew to Monte Carlo this spring for the Grand Prix. He's barber to the stars, business and media division.

"I don't mind to lose or win — well, I would like to win; it's my money, I should get it," Gio amends, combing and cutting. "The main thing is to prove the point."

The point, to Gio's way of thinking, is that the Bantam Vice President and Director of Publicity Stuart Applebaum, his one-time barbe, agreed to compensate him for his services as wangle between (though how much compensation was never specified, he concedes). Deal-making is an honored activity hereabouts — each of the salon's marble-floored cubicles contains a phone so clients can reach brokers and

negotiate clauses right through their shampoos — and Gio feels his honor has been impugned by Bantam's insistence that he was not a player in the publishing coup of the decade.

He and Iacocca are "closer than ever," assures Gio. "It's the publisher, not the author," that's feeling his legal wrath.

Bantam, for its part, emphatically denies that Applebaum or anyone else at Bantam made any agreement with Gio. "We're confident that if and when this does go forward, we will prevail, because the claim is without any merit," says Sara Goodman, the associate general counsel for Bantam Books.

But because Bantam executives apparently, at one time, felt Gio deserved something, the publisher sent him a check for \$5,000 in

November 1984. An accompanying invoice read "consultant fee re: Iacocca." Bantam, whose legal memorandum now describes the check as "a totally voluntary gift," may have thought this a gracious gesture. Unfortunately, it arrived on a day when yet another of Gio's dear friends — the attorney Roy Cohn — came in for an appointment.

"He was very upset," Gio recalls. As Cohn, now deceased, put it to a reporter at the time, "If they'd called Gio in and praised him for his role and offered \$100,000 — a trifling sum under the circumstances, Cohn thought — 'he's the kind of guy who would have taken it.'"

Cohn, clearly not that kind of guy, sent the check back to Bantam with a note suggesting that perhaps the \$5,000 was a tip left after a haircut. A few months later, Saxe, Bacon & Bolan, the law firm with which Cohn was associated, filed Gio's lawsuit.

"I think it will go to trial and I think it will be successful," says Filip Tiffenberg of Saxe, Bacon.

In his decision, State Supreme Court Justice Harold Baer Jr. found that \$5,000 check "a sufficient memorandum of the oral agreement with the defendant." The basis of the dispute, he ruled, was the sum to be paid. Literary agents normally receive 10 to 15 percent of authors' proceeds; they also typically perform more than introductory services. Iacocca's royalties are being distributed to charities by a foundation he established for that purpose.

Gio insists he doesn't even know how much 10 percent of the author's proceeds amounts to. But with 2.6 million hard-cover and 3.1 million paperback copies in print, the commission on "Iacocca" could reach millions, right? "I hope so," Gio says, sweetly.

Applebaum, for his part, has taken his tonsorial needs elsewhere, to a Seventh Avenue salon (a bargain at \$50 a throw) that he's a bit reluctant to name. Applebaum, who knows a good angle when he sees one, helped tell the world about Gio; now he's feeling a tad Frankensteinian.

"For the moment," he says ruefully, "I've gone back to publicizing books, rather than barbers."

PEOPLE

Emmy Show a Drag

"L.A. Law," a series about the antics of an upscale law firm, and "Promise," a movie about mental illness and responsibility, each won five Emmys for nighttime television entertainment at a marathon award ceremony in Pasadena, California, that dragged on for a record four hours. "L.A. Law" won for best drama series, with guest star Alfre Woodard as best guest performer in that category. It also won for Gregory Hobbin's directing, writing by Steven Bochco and Terry Louise Fisher, and for art direction. "Promise" was named outstanding drama or comedy special. James Woods was named best lead actor and Piper Laurie won best supporting actress. Other Emmys for the show went to director Glenn Jordan and writers Richard Fleishman, Kenneth Blackwell and Temmyso Flowers. Joan Cleave was named best guest performer in a comedy series for NBC's "Cagney." Other lead awards went to Rose McClamahan ("Golden Girls"), Michael J. Fox ("Family Ties"), Gena Rowlands ("The Betty Ford Story"), Bruce Willis ("Moonlighting") and Sharon Gless ("Cagney & Lacey").

The Belgian National Opera has appointed an American choreographer, Mark Morris, and his 12-member company to succeed Maurice Béjart, who surprised the theater and dance world this summer by moving his Ballet of the 20th Century to Lausanne, Switzerland, after 27 years in Brussels. Morris, 30, and his Mark Morris Dance Group will be the resident company of the Théâtre de la Monnaie, Gerard Mortier, director of the National Opera, said. Earlier this month, Mortier told The New York Times he had seen the Morris company on tour in Stuttgart. "It was love at first sight," he said. "Maurice Béjart was always Nietzsche," Mortier said. "Mark is one who knows about Nietzsche, but he can tell about it with humor."

Winnie Mandela is upset about a television movie about her marriage to the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, her lawyer says. She is trying to prevent further broadcasts of the British-produced "Mandela," said Ismail Ayob in Johannesburg. The film, broadcast on Home Box Of-

fice cable television in the United States Sunday, is to be televised this week in about 30 countries, but not in South Africa. The 2½-hour film was made last year by TVS Television, starring two Americans — Alfre Woodard as Mrs. Mandela and Danny Glover as Nelson Mandela. The script, written by South African-born playwright Ronald Harwood, depicts the couple's relationship before and after Mandela was imprisoned in 1962 on a life sentence for sabotage and conspiring to overthrow the government. Ayob said Harwood tried to interview the 53-year-old Mrs. Mandela two years ago, but she refused to see him. "We feel it is a severe invasion of privacy," he said.

The Duchess of York, the former Sarah Ferguson, was upset at a wildlife exhibition at a Connecticut polo club Saturday when a 12-foot Business python was brought before her. "I can't," she said, smiling, breaking into tears and resting behind her husband, Prince Andrew, as a television naturalist, Ian Fowler, held the 120-pound snake within about five feet. John Lindsay, a member of the club, said, "I think it was a crummy thing to do to shake a snake at somebody whether it be a duchess or a cleaning lady." Andrew returned Sunday from the series of charity appearances. The duchess stayed on for a day at the home of her mother, Susan Barranette.

Who knows? The colorful millionaire publisher Malcolm Forbes may have found a new way to capture the heart of the much-copied Elizabeth Taylor. Sunday Forbes gave her a custom-painted purple Harley-Davidson motorcycle. He took the accident-prone actress on her first ride a few weeks ago, and now she is taking motorcycle driving lessons, so far without mishap. Asked the obvious, Forbes responded with the familiar: "We're good friends. Why complicate things with marriage?" Taylor nodded agreement as she climbed onto the back of Forbes' cycle. They the couple, wearing matching red leather jackets with the "Capitalist Tools" logo of his motorcycle club, followed by 50 members, rumbled down the driveway of his New Jersey estate for a day of races.

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